

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MARCH 1981

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Islamic Good Offices Delegation--The Islamic Conference good offices delegation to mediate the Iran-Iraq conflict arrived in Tehran on 26 February. In a speech to the members of the delegation on the following day, a recording of which was carried by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told them that instead of issuing Islamic slogans, they should adhere to Islamic "intellect." Criticizing the "nonsense" spoken by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at the At-Ta'if Islamic summit, Khomeyni called on the delegation members to empty their ears of such propaganda against Iran and find out for themselves the facts about Iraq's aggression against Iran. Urging the delegation to send representatives to see Iran's graveyards and the refugees and destruction caused by the war, Khomeyni said that peace between "Islam and blasphemy" is "meaningless." He called on the Islamic mediators to put the "aggressor" on trial and demand that Iraq withdraw its troops from Iran. Once the aggression has ended, Khomeyni added, an "international mission," formed "somewhere," can come to Iran to investigate the crimes that have been committed. Khomeyni called on the Islamic nations to "sit in judgment," even to the extent of holding referenda in Iran and Iraq over whether the people accept their governments. Following the meeting, Tehran radio reported that delegation member Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, described the talks as "very good" and said he is "optimistic."

Earlier, the delegation met with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and other members of the Supreme Defense Council. Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, Khomeyni's representative on the council, told Tehran radio that during the meeting Bani-Sadr said that the "aggressor" must be "recognized and punished" and that all Iraqi soldiers must be withdrawn from Iranian territory before Iran accepts any cease-fire. Khamene'i pointed out that Guinea President Sekou Toure, the head of the delegation, stated that Iran should make more precise and clear-cut proposals. In another radio interview, Khamene'i said that during a further meeting between the two sides, Toure stressed "insistently" that Iran should help restore peace, leaving any investigation to identify and punish the aggressor until after the end of the war. Toure again insisted that Iran offer a "concrete proposal," Khamene'i continued, while the Iranian side held to Khomeyni's proposal that after an immediate Iraqi withdrawal a specially appointed Islamic delegation should identify and punish the aggressor.

Tehran radio also reported that Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, a delegation member, held private talks with Bani-Sadr and that Yasir 'Arafat met separately with Khamene'i. In a press conference, reported by the radio, the delegation spokesman, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, said that after its visit to Iraq the delegation will meet to analyze the views of both sides, following which it will return to Tehran. The delegation subsequently arrived in Baghdad, INA reported, where it began talks with President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi officials.

Saddam Husayn on Cease-Fire--INA reported that in remarks made on 28 February President Saddam Husayn reiterated Iraq's readiness to cease fire and negotiate provided the Iranians respect Iraq's rights, sovereignty and dignity as well as the Arab nation's dignity, sovereignty, security and independence. Iraq's willingness to cease fire does not stem from fear, he stressed, but from "our care for our people."

Military Situation--Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communiques, carried by INA, reported low-level activity over the weekend, claiming successes in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region. Recent Tehran radio reports have stressed that Iranian artillery has been pounding positions inside Iraq, including Diyarrah garrison and the oil pipelines of Fao refinery.

Iran

Vacant Ministerial Posts--Tehran radio carried a statement by President Bani-Sadr that strongly criticized a plan recently submitted to the Majlis for the appointment of supervisors over currently vacant ministries. The plan would have "dangerous consequences for the country," Bani-Sadr warned, and "ignores" the nation's votes for the president. The Council of Ministers should coordinate with the president, not oppose him, Bani-Sadr went on. Depriving the president of his legal rights, he stressed, is not the way to resolve lack of agreement. The president indicated that the dispute can be resolved if Ayatollah Khomeyni's recently proposed "solution" for the problem of vacant ministerial posts is adopted. Although Bani-Sadr did not specify what this would entail, he revealed that he has been writing to Khomeyni every day and is waiting for him to "take steps." AFP reported that the bill Bani-Sadr took exception to was presented to the Majlis by Islamic Republican Party deputies on 25 February and would, if passed, give Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i temporary responsibility for the three vacant portfolios of foreign affairs, commerce and economy and finance.

Telegram controversy--The pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI reported on 18 February that a telegram sent by Bani-Sadr to Hojjat ol-Islam Lahuti concerning an incident in Kuchefahan was incompletely broadcast by Iran's radio and television network. According to the head of the president's secretariat, cited by the newspaper, Voice and Vision chief Larijani said that he would not broadcast the first sentence of the telegram because it would cause trouble. Bani-Sadr's representative later told Larijani that the network should not broadcast presidential messages in "mutilated form" if it is to maintain its "dignity and status."

Gulf Affairs

Reaction to Thatcher Statement--Gulf newspapers have reacted critically to statements made in the United States by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher concerning possible British cooperation with the United States in deploying forces to guarantee security in the Gulf region. Saudi Arabia's AN-NADWAH, cited by SPA, said the states of the region totally reject all attempts to interfere in the region's affairs or to impose "foreign hegemony" there. An editorial in the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAN emphasized that Gulf security is the "sole responsibility" of the Gulf people. Bahrain's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ saw in Thatcher's remarks the beginning of Western coordination to impose "military sovereignty" over the Gulf region, which would "inevitably" be followed by political interference. The Aden-based anti-Oman Voice of the PFLO radio cited criticism of Thatcher's remarks by three UAE newspapers, saying they appealed for a serious Arab stand against her statement.

Kuwaiti Prime Minister--Kuwait radio broadcast a decree by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah appointing heir apparent Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah as the chairman of the Council of Ministers and requesting him to nominate Cabinet members. The heir apparent thus continues to hold the prime ministership as he did before the recent elections.

Saudi Arabia

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has described world media coverage of the possible sale of 300 German Leopard tanks to his country as "exaggerated," since Saudi Arabia has not yet had any "official talks" with the FRG Government over the issue. In an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, reported by SPA, Prince Fahd also confirmed that Saudi Arabia wants to buy the tanks, although he added that the figures already mentioned are "incorrect" because they can be fixed only after the possibility of a sale has been determined. Saudi Arabia has no wish to "embarrass" its friends in Germany, the prince added, but if it cannot buy arms in the FRG, "we will buy from somewhere else." Regarding Gulf security, Prince Fahd said that the Gulf countries need weapons to defend themselves but do not need other countries to participate in their defense. He added that Saudi Arabia neither wants nor has the capability to enter into military alliances.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Israeli Report, Egyptian Reaction--An Israeli Foreign Ministry report on the normalization process with Egypt noted an Egyptian "tendency, particularly at the subpresidential level," to slow down the progress of normalization. The report, quoted in the 27 February issue of the Jerusalem POST, added that the Egyptian attitude toward the peace process is "fluctuating between passivity and opposition." According to MENA, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said in reaction to the Israeli report that Egypt has "adhered fully" to the normalization process. He went on to list Egyptian actions implementing normalization and charged that it is Israel that has taken "certain attitudes" that "conflict" with the process.

Rejection of Talks Proposal--Citing the Egyptian weekly magazine MAY, AFP reported that Egypt has rejected an Israeli proposal to resume talks before 26 May on Palestinian autonomy because Egypt does not want to "influence" the upcoming Israeli general election.

Talks on Sinai Force--Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz met with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner on 28 February and 1 March, MENA reported, to discuss the formation of a multinational force to supervise Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai. Al-Baz said that Egypt does not rule out the participation of any country in the force, and he added that the United States is basically responsible for its formation. Sterner said that while Israeli and Egyptian views on the subject differ, there are no "basic" difficulties or obstacles, MENA reported.

Egypt

In a speech in 10 Ramadan city, broadcast by Cairo radio, President Anwar as-Sadat said that those who try to portray Egypt as an unstable, undemocratic state are "sick." He added that there is no disagreement on political policies in Egypt except in "sick minds." Warning that journalists who "fabricate battles" between the state and its citizens must bear responsibility for their actions, As-Sadat stated that there is no room for communists in "formulating public opinion."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Beirut Car Attack--Following a 27 February INA report that two Iraqi Embassy employees in Beirut were killed in their car by unidentified assailants, AFP reported that the hitherto unknown "martyr 'Ali Nasir group" claimed responsibility for the attack, which was aimed at the Iraqi ambassador. A subsequent statement by the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut, reported by INA, disclaimed knowledge of the group but warned against "suspect delegations" that have recently visited Lebanon under the protection of their allies in the "Lebanese arena."

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--According to QNA, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad told the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-ITTihad that Syria's relations with Jordan will improve. The two countries, he said, are now seeking to heal the rift between them. The minister also revealed that the Muslim Brotherhood, which Syria claims Jordan supports, has assassinated 300 Ba'th Party members and government officials as well as Soviet experts and civilians. An unattributed 27 February Amman radio commentary stressed the role of 'Alawites in the recent alleged Syrian plot against Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The radio indicated, however, that the "renegade group" of 'Alawites led by President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother Rif'at al-Asad is not representative of the 'Alawite community as a whole.

PLO

Voice of Palestine radio reported that the head of the PLO delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, has said that the congress final statement on the Middle East should be amended to stipulate the establishment of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state.

Libya

France will not deliver 10 missile-launching patrol boats ordered by Libya in 1977, Paris radio reported, because of Libya's intervention in Chad.

Afghanistan

TASS reported that Prime Minister Babrak Karmal held talks in the Kremlin on 27 February with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ISLAMIC MEDIATION COMMITTEE BEGINS JIDDA MEETING

LD271536 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1505 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Jidda, 27 Feb (SPA)--The Islamic mediation committee formed by the third Islamic Conference summit to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict began its meetings in Jidda this evening.

The meeting was attended by Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea; Mohammed Ziaul Haq of Pakistan; Dawda Jawara of Gambia; Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh; PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; Turkish Prime Minister Belend Uluslu; the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization; Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen; and Senegalese Ambassador Moustapha Cisse.

After the meeting Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, stated that the committee session was devoted to formulating the method and the procedure of the committee's work.

He said that the committee appointed President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea as its chairman and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization as the committee's spokesman.

He added that the committee feels that its task will be difficult and that the matter is going to be complex but the feelings of Islamic will are such that all efforts should be made to end this tragedy.

Chatti explained that a basis must be found to bring about reconciliation between the two countries through contact with officials in the two countries so that it will be possible to set off toward the path of safety.

He said that the committee will discuss the solutions that might be acceptable to the two sides. He noted that Iran expressed welcome for the good offices committee and also its readiness to cooperate with the committee.

He noted that there already exists a form of cooperation between the Islamic Conference Organization and the UN organization to coordinate the efforts of these two to end the war and reach peace.

Second Meeting

LD272125 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Jidda, 27 Feb (SPA)--The Islamic mediation committee set up by the third Islamic Conference summit to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict held its second meeting at 2300 today under the chairmanship of President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Departs for Tehran

LD280906 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Jidda, 28 Feb (SPA)--The good offices committee between Iraq and Iran this morning left for Tehran at the start of its mediation mission between the two countries to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and to work to halt the war which has been raging between the two countries for a few months and to implement the resolution of the third Islamic Conference summit on the matter.

This morning the Senegalese foreign minister arrived in Jidda to join the committee.

ARAB DELEGATIONS SEND GREETINGS TO CPSU CONGRESS

JN281511 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Arab parties and organizations participating in the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow held a meeting at the headquarters of the PLO. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Luft [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department and head of the Palestinian delegation to the meetings of the CPSU Congress.

The Arab delegations addressed greetings to the CPSU Central Committee. They expressed feelings of amity and friendship toward the Soviet people, the faithful friend of the Arab people and the sure support for their struggle against the Zionist-imperialist aggression and their struggle for freedom, progress, socialism and regaining the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their independent national state.

The delegations praised the contents of the report of the general secretary of CPSU Central Committee supporting the struggle of the Arab people. They stressed their determination to strengthen ties of friendship with the USSR. They also expressed their determination to strengthen the revolutionary forces' unity against the imperialism of our times in order to ensure the victory of forces of peace and national liberation.

QADDUMI PROPOSES AMENDMENT TO CPSU STATEMENT

JN011412 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress will resume its work today. Reports said that intensive consultations are being conducted in the conference hall between the Arab communist and progressive parties' delegations and the committee in charge of drafting the final statement regarding the paragraph on the Middle East.

Reports said that Brother Abu al-Luft [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department and head of the Palestine delegation to the conference, expressed his conviction that the paragraph which appears in the proposed draft of the final statement needs to be amended in order to be more specific, particularly concerning any settlement in the Middle East.

Brother Abu al-Luft said that the proposed paragraph contains a general formula on the need of a full Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their future and the need for PLO participation on equal footing in any negotiations for the sake of settlement.

Brother Abu al-Luft said that the final statement should stipulate the establishment of a sovereign and independent Palestinian state.

CPSU sources expect that the drafting committee will approve the proposal of the head of the Palestine delegation and that it will be included in the final statement. The CPSU Congress is expected to end its work in the middle of this week.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE SHIFTED FROM KENYA TO TEHRAN

JN011652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] today introduced Brother Salah az-Zawi as the representative of the Palestinian revolution in Tehran in place of Brother Hani al-Hasan, who had occupied this post since the embassy of Palestine was established in Iran following the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Brother az-Zawi worked as director of the PLO office in Kenya.

KUWAITAMIR ISSUES DECREE ON FORMATION OF NEW CABINET

LD281054 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate.

Decree by the amir providing for the appointment of the prime minister:

After taking cognizance of articles 56 and 57 of the constitution and of our decree of 24 February 1981 accepting the resignation of the prime minister, we decree the following:

Article 1. Heir Apparent Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah is hereby appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers and is asked to nominate members of the new Cabinet and submit them to us so that we may issue a decree appointing them.

Article 2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers shall ensure implementation of this order and convey it to the National Assembly.

This decree shall be effective as from the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad, amir of Kuwait, As-Sif Palace, 28 February 1981.

PAPER REPORTS OUTCOME OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

LD020941 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Feb 81 p 1

[Wafiq Ramadan report: "Kuwait Election Results: Big Surprise; Failure of Left and 'Arab Nationalists' Group, Successes of Conservative Islamic Trend"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait--After 4 years of parliamentary vacuum during which Kuwait was contemplating and reviewing the parliamentary experiments of those years in its life as an independent state, the Kuwaiti people have elected a new parliament. It is evident from the election results that Kuwait wants a new parliament that is traditional with some conservative religious trend, half of whose members wear the bedouin cloak and the other half the city suit.

Kuwait has decided that it does not need any leftist trend of whatever leftist inclination and also that 25 of our 50 members of the new parliament would be new faces.

When the election results began to be reported on Kuwaiti radio and television at dawn Monday there were big surprises, whereas the Kuwaitis had expected only small surprises. The surprises came from the urban areas. As for the bedouin areas, they sent to the parliament everything that is traditional and conservative.

The group of Dr Ahmad al-Khatib (Arab nationalists group) has failed entirely. In the previous parliament the group was represented by four deputies. The group members were, in addition to Dr Al-Khatib, Sami al-Munayyis, 'Abdallah an-Nibrai and Ahmad an-Nufaysi who ran for different constituencies. Muhammad Musa'id as-Salih, a leading sympathizer with the group, also failed.

A number of those who were regarded as "permanent members" in the previous parliaments and since in the constituent assembly have also failed. These were 'Abbas Habib Munawir, Ghannam al-Jumhur, Rashid 'Uwayd al-Juwaysari, Juma'yan al-Hazini and 'Abd al-'Aziz Masaid, proprietor of the AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM publishing house which a few months ago was bombed and partially destroyed.

All the candidates of "As-Salafiyyun" [Islamic reform movement founded in Egypt in the 19th century] who advocate the return to Islamic behaviour and pursuit of the course of the worthy ancestors, have won. These are: 'Isa Majid as-Shahin, Khalid Sultan al-'Isa, Jasim al-'Awn and Muhammad Sulayman al-Murshid. Sayyid Salih al-Fadalah, who at 32 is the youngest candidate and a sympathizer with the group, also won.

Only four of the Shi'ite community won. These are: 'Abd al-Muhsin Jamal, Dr Nasir Sarkhuh, Muhammad Habib Badr and 'Adnan 'Abd as-Samad. The latter is a well-known supporter of the Iranian Islamic revolution. During the election campaign he announced that if he wins he will enter the parliament wearing a turban. In the previous parliament the Shi'ite community was represented by 8 of 10 deputies. It is noted that the Kuwaiti electoral law is not based on sectarian division.

The bedouin areas are represented by half of the members of the new parliament, that is 25, of whom only 10 are new.

Two out of nine doctors in the University of Kuwait have won. These are Dr Khalid al-Wasmi and Dr Nasir Sarakhuh.

The number of candidates was 447, of whom 397 failed.

OMAN

OMANI-U.S. MANEUVERS END; U.S. FORCE LEAVES

JN271949 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Muscat, 27 Feb (QNA)--A spokesman for the Omani Ministry of Information and Youth Affairs declared that the military maneuvers which were carried out by Omani and U.S. forces in the field of communications ended. He added that the U.S. force which participated in this maneuver has left Oman with all of its equipment.

This joint Omani-U.S. maneuver in the field of communications was announced on 7 February. The statement which was issued in this regard said the maneuver would take less than 2 weeks.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DENIES PRESENCE OF U.S. BASES

JN281932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Feb (GNA)--Yusuf al-'Alawi, under secretary of the Omani Foreign Ministry, has denied the presence of U.S. bases in Oman and has said that the agreement with Washington does not go beyond giving facilities to the U.S. forces in instances that do not harm the sultanate's sovereignty.

Speaking in an interview with the Paris-based Arab magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI which will be published on Monday, the Omani official has stressed that strings are attached to the facilities given to the Americans and that these facilities are subject to the agreement of the sultanate and not that of the United States. He asserted that these facilities do not harm the interests of any of Oman's fraternal or neighboring states.

Yusuf al-'Alawi has described the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf as an encouraging step. He added that the contacts among the Gulf states that were held during the Amman and At-Ta'if summits prepared for the Riyadh meeting during which the cooperation council was announced.

Regarding the Soviet leader's proposal to neutralize the Gulf, Yusuf al-'Alawi said that the Soviets should keep their hands off the region because through Brezhnev's proposal, the Soviets want to give themselves an international legitimacy and a right to interfere in the Gulf region's affairs.

SAUDI ARABIAPRINCE FAHD INTERVIEWED ON ARMS DEAL WITH FRG

LD011446 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Mar 81

["Text" of interview with Saudi Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abd al-'Aziz by unidentified correspondent of FRG magazine DER SPIEGEL--date and place not given]

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Mar (SPA)--[Question] Lately there has been talk about the sale of 300 German Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia with conflicting reports and statements concerning the deal. Will you please honor us with your opinion on whether Germany will sell these tanks to the kingdom?

[Answer] Indeed the world mass media has given much attention to this issue. The fact is that reports concerning this matter were exaggerated and were mere sensationalism, since we have not yet had any official talks with Germany. But the desire exists, although it is not confined to Germany alone, because we regard Germany as a friendly state and we are happy to buy arms from all our friends, such as Germany, the United States, France, Sweden, England or any other European country which is prepared to sell weapons. When Germany sells arms it sells it to a friendly country which has no intention of attacking anyone but is determined only to defend itself.

[Question] Does this mean that in the event of the conclusion of the deal there will be a Saudi guarantee that those tanks will be used only for self-defense and not to attack anyone, including Israel? If so, do you not agree that such a guarantee will contradict the fact that the kingdom is still in a state of war with Israel?

[Answer] Do you not see that Israel wants war with the Arabs? This is clear. It is indicated by its massacres every day in Lebanon, in addition to its continued occupation of Arab lands and its expulsion of the Palestinian people. But if Israel becomes stable and withdraws from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, allowing the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and achieve self-determination, do you believe that there would be occasion for war? Moreover, what happens if Israel wages war on us? Do you believe that we will allow it to attack us? Is it not required from any country in circumstances like ours that it defends itself in the face of aggression? Anyone who observes the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict from the viewpoint of justice and fairness will find that Israel was always the aggressor, not the Arabs. Who then is the aggressor?

[Question] The deal is still under official discussion in Germany on the grounds that the Arabs are still in a state of war with Israel and that Germany, by selling arms to one of the sides, would implicitly seem to be siding with that side against the other. Added to this are the historical relations between Germany and the Jews and Germany's feeling that from both humanitarian and moral viewpoints it is responsible for ensuring that the Jews will not be harmed again. What does Your Highness say about this?

[Answer] Numerous problems existed in the past between Germany and the Jews and also between others. The same thing applies to World Wars I and II and other wars between them. If it is a matter of who was killed, I believe such matters are past and gone. However, did not Germany later help Israel materially, economically and technologically? Of course it did. We do not want to embarrass our friends in Germany if they have conditions they cannot overcome. The decision must rest with the official German quarters themselves. But we on our part buy arms with our money. We do not want loans or grants. If we do not buy from Germany we will buy from somewhere else.

But the government and people of the kingdom are fully anxious to safeguard their friendship with Germany. We have scores of German companies operating in our country. Our imports from Germany are estimated at hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Does not this treatment amount to friendship? Then let me ask you: What benefit does Germany get from Israel? None, on the contrary, it benefits nothing and indeed it suffers a loss by dealing with the Israeli enemy. Is it not in the interest of Germany's industry, industrialists and manpower to have dealings with a country like Saudi Arabia amounting to generous sums in cooperation and exchange benefits?

[Question] I wish to tell Your Highness that our magazine has conducted a poll covering a representative sample of the German people. The majority of those who participated in the poll favored the sale of tanks to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

[Answer] This is because they were thinking of their country's interest.

[Question] What types of weapons would the kingdom wish to buy? Are they Leopard tanks, aircraft or anti-tank artillery?

[Answer] We in the kingdom are building a modern army able to defend its homeland by relying on modern methods. We need everything that such an army would require. The matter then hinges on the possibility of selling and the types that can be sold.

[Question] Thus you want to revise the types of weapons that you want?

[Answer] We need all weapons in accordance with our ability to absorb them.

[Question] Are the figures already announced correct?

[Answer] I believe they are incorrect because figures are fixed after determining the possibility of a sale.

[Question] Will the sale exceed the framework of a commercial deal so as to link the kingdom and Germany with strong ties and with responsibilities and obligations and with a political background to the effect that it will be possible in the future to say that the Germans have shifted closer to the Arabs?

[Answer] In my opinion the one who sells arms does not express in that way his inclinations toward the buyer. Otherwise, if we were to implement this principle the answer would be very difficult. Any industrial country manufacturing tanks, aircraft and cannons wants to sell these goods, but how would it be able to do so if this were confined to a country with which it had common objectives and certain ends?

[Question] That argument may be acceptable here, but in Germany the matter is different. There is a strong tendency to ban the sale of arms as much as possible outside NATO countries.

[Answer] We do not want at all to embarrass our friends. This evaluation of the German interest is up to them.

[Question] Chancellor Helmut Schmidt says that German-Saudi relations should remain excellent, because Germany depends on the kingdom to a great extent for many things other than oil, for instance the moderation, wisdom and good sense always shown by Saudi Arabia in OPEC. He believes that the kingdom should remain stable and that its views should be heard and taken into account within the Islamic group. What do you think of Schmidt's views and what in your opinion should Germany do to adhere to this as a representative description of the German point of view?

[Answer] For us this statement from the most senior official in Germany is sufficient and in my opinion he would not have made such a statement had he not been convinced of the constructive policy of the kingdom, aimed at the happiness of the whole world. This is the policy we are pursuing and I do not think that a state could win the respect of others unless it was able to maintain this respect and defend it. Thus there must be a force to defend this moderate policy. The visit of His Majesty King Khalid to Germany was very successful. His majesty told us of the appreciation of the German people and government for the kingdom's policy and for his majesty's policy. We were very pleased with this.

[Question] When Schmidt spoke of the need to make the kingdom strong and stable he also dealt with the security and stability of the Gulf region. Do you believe that if Germany sells you the required weapons it should also participate in defending Gulf security?

[Answer] The Gulf countries do not need anyone to participate in their defense as they are able to defend themselves--naturally, if they find the weapons to enable them to defend themselves--because we have the men and the technical capabilities. What we lack are the weapons for the Gulf countries to defend themselves.

[Question] Would the sale of the German arms to the kingdom constitute a cornerstone in the relations between the two countries?

[Answer] We consider this a matter of importance to us because we prefer to buy arms from Germany and other friendly countries.

[Question] What will happen if Schmidt fails to convince his party and Germany in general to agree to selling arms to Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] We will regret that and proceed to buy arms from elsewhere.

[Question] Will that affect your relations?

[Answer] It is premature to talk about this and we cannot predict yet what will the feelings of the Saudi people toward Germany would be in such a case.

[Question] In all sincerity I must say that we in Germany are not 100 percent free. We were defeated in the war. We are now rebuilding. We are part of an alliance or a group with which we struck an alliance. But then who is free? Do you believe that Saudi Arabia is free?

[Answer] The Saudi Arabian Kingdom is free. It has freedom of action. It can buy arms from Europe, from the United States, from the USSR and from the PRC. It is free and acts according to its own interests.

[Question] Has the Soviet Union offered to sell you arms?

[Answer] If we wished I do not think it would refuse. But we prefer for many reasons to buy arms in the first place from the United States and Western Europe: France, England, Italy and Sweden, and from other countries in Europe, because the training system we follow is linked with European weapons. European arms reduce the burden of finding the required military cadres. The transfer from one system of cadres to another takes a long time and we are still a country with limited military cadres.

[Question] Arms sales entail political and psychological consequences; when you buy arms you require foreign instructors. Iran under the shah experienced the purchase of huge quantities of U.S. weapons which required the assistance of a great number of American instructors, which led to some trouble and unrest. Do you not fear this happening in Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] When a country decides to sell us arms we assign Saudi teams there for instruction at the institutions and camps belonging to that country. The teams return to Saudi Arabia to carry the banner and train their Saudi brothers. Usually we require a very small number of foreign instructors for complicated matters only temporarily, to train Saudis but leaving working practice to the Saudis who can manage themselves.

[Question] When Schmidt talked about the kingdom, he called for safeguarding its stability and cohesion. You too are asking for arms to safeguard the same thing. From what direction do you foresee the threat to the kingdom: Is it from a neighboring state, from a nearby country or from a superpower to the north of you?

[Answer] It is difficult to define the real threat. This is because the world is full of threats. The world--and we could be talking about Europe, Africa or Asia--lives in confusion. Our first concern is to strengthen ourselves so that if we are faced with a danger, from whatever direction, we can check it.

[Question] There was a suggestion calling for the kingdom's annexation to NATO. Do you feel this would solve your problems?

[Answer] NATO was founded for specific certain reasons. We have no ambitions for anything. All we hope for is to be left alone to develop our homeland and rouse it because it is sleeping. We do not want to enter into any alliances or anything else but to devote ourselves to developing and build our homelands. We are a small country and we do not possess the capability to enter into any alliances. As is known, our kingdom is spacious. It needs roads and it needs links with its cities and villages. It needs electricity, water, agriculture and housing and opportunities for work for its citizens. This is our primary concern. Naturally, Europe has surpassed us by hundreds of years. Hence its thoughts now center of safeguarding what it has. As to us, our thoughts are centered on building and developing and meeting our country's needs. The capabilities to do this did not become available for the kingdom until after [words indistinct] and oil began to be sold in the markets, and the war ended and matters settled. Only then did we begin to take the steps you are now witnessing. For your information the people of the kingdom are conservative people and their tolerant religion has enabled them to safeguard their entity. But then material resources became available, they began to think of making use of it to serve the good of their country and to occupy their proper place among the concert of nations.

[Question] Yet you said that yours is a small country and that you are unable to defend a big country with such a vast area while your population is so small?

[Answer] I said our country is big and needs development; as to its defense we are capable of looking after that.

[Question] Our chancellor will visit the kingdom in a few weeks. What will be the main topic of his talks with you?

[Answer] We have not prepared an agenda for the talks as the German chancellor is a friend of the kingdom, his majesty and of me personally and he is free to choose the program of his talks with us. If he wants a certain agenda, so be it, and if he wants an open discussion of all matters of common interest, there is no objection either.

[Question] And with this visit will the kingdom still be loyal to the 1968 Khartoum "three no's": no talks, no recognition of Israel and no to peace with it?

[Answer] The man who said that was President Jamal Abd an-Nasir and the one who violates it is President as-Sadat and they are the ones responsible for it.

[Question] If Chancellor Schmidt asks to hear your opinion about Soviet intentions and expectations in the region, in the light of its invasion of Afghanistan, its dispatch of experts to Yemen and its recent treaty with Syria, what will your answer be?

[Question] Let us wait for the arrival of the German chancellor to ask him the same question. As regards the invasion of Afghanistan, there has not been a single international conference that has approved it. We also condemn it and consider it an attack against an independent member of the international community.

[Question] Do you deny that the threat to the region comes from the USSR?

[Answer] The threat comes from all quarters, not only from the USSR. The USSR's threat has already materialized in Afghanistan. Now the Israeli enemy is working on the same thing.

[Question] With regard to the Israeli threat, will you be using the army to liberate Jerusalem, particularly after all that was said at the Islamic Conference summit of At Ta'if about the use of arms and war for liberating it?

[Answer] I believe that what was said at the Islamic Conference summit was said at several other conferences. Jerusalem is the legitimate property of the Arabs. What was the situation before 1967? The Arabs were in the eastern part and Israel was in the western part. Nobody said anything then. Why is the Israeli enemy trying now to seize the whole of Jerusalem and turn it into a capital for itself? This is intolerable, not only as far as the Arabs are concerned but also as far as all other Muslims are concerned, whether in the Islamic or non-Islamic countries.

[Question] There have been numerous statements and reports about a German arms deal for the kingdom as part of a huge economic transaction under which the kingdom would obtain the required arms, at the same time guaranteeing in return the flow of oil, moderation in its prices and the stability of its markets for long years to come. Is this true?

[Answer] What remains now is how to negotiate the purchase of arms from Germany. There are obstacles, but they are economic obstacles and arrangements which I do not believe are difficult. However, the question now is whether we can buy arms such as tanks and other arms from Germany. This is the question.

[Question] But has no agreement been reached?

[Answer] As I said earlier, nothing has happened. There were discussions which reached a certain level of understanding on specific matters. Nothing else has happened. We are waiting to see what Germany itself will decide. Will it sell arms to us or not? After that everything can be discussed.

[Question] Can I quote you to the German people as saying that you attach great importance to the question of buying arms from Germany?

[Answer] Certainly.

TALKS HELD WITH U.S. ON INTERNATIONAL SINAI FORCE

NC011656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1548 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA)--The Egyptian and U.S. sides resumed their talks today on the formation of international force to supervise the Israeli withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai, scheduled for April 1982. The Egyptian side was headed by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and the U.S. side by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner. The session lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

After the conclusion of the talks between the two sides, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Michael Sterner. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton attended the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the task of the U.S. delegation, which is headed by Michael Sterner, is a fact-finding one and that this tour is within this framework. He said that Sterner and his accompanying delegation will return to Cairo after 2 or 3 weeks to deal with a more specific task involving technical topics pertinent to the formation of the international force.

Following his meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Sterner said that he was happy to meet with him. He said: We completed our talks today after 2 days of useful and constructive talks with Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and his accompanying delegation. We have laid the foundations regarding security arrangements in the Sinai and the international force. He further said that the talks proceeded well and that there was an understanding on the foundations. He pointed out that they discussed all the topics relevant to the formation of the international force in Sinai. He said: I believe that we have made progress. Sterner emphasized that the U.S. Government will make utmost efforts to reach an agreement as soon as possible. He said that he would return to Washington in order to submit a report on the results of his task preparatory to the next step. Asked about this step, Sterner said there was nothing specific.

Asked whether there were differences in views between Egypt and Israel on this subject Sterner said: It is natural that there should be differences in views but there are not basic difficulties or obstacles. He voiced his belief that there will be no difficulties. He said that everything can be overcome.

On the method for forming the international force Sterner said that nothing has been decided, but that the force will be multinational as outlined in the peace treaty. He said that there is no specific number of countries that will participate in the force or the number of personnel, but there is agreement on the articles pertinent to the force in the peace treaty. Sterner pointed out that it is not possible to form the force from Egyptian and Israeli forces alone.

Asked about the possibility that the force will be under a UN flag, Sterner said that this matter has not been determined yet, but there does not seem to be any promise about this subject.

Asked whether it is possible to form the international force from the United States alone, Sterner said: We did not talk about the specific identity of the force but about the principles of forming it.

Asked who has the authority to instruct the force, Sterner said that this was specified in the articles of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

'ALI OUTLINES TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION WITH HAIG

NC020908 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--The deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, has stated that the talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig next month will primarily deal with:

1. Soviet penetration in the Middle East. Egypt will stress that the main reason for the polarization of some Arab countries to the Soviet Union is the still unsolved Palestinian issue, and that a solution of this issue is basic toward combatting this Soviet penetration.
2. The Iraq-Iran war which Egypt regards as a factor toward increasing Soviet penetration capabilities.
3. The situation in the Horn of Africa.
4. The situation in Chad following Libya's role as the cat's paw to enable the USSR to encircle Egypt and the Sudan. The Soviets have actually started entering Chad--a fact which confirms that Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi is one of Moscow's stooges.

This came in a statement to the weekly magazine MAY.

NPUG SUPPORTS SOVIET VERSUS U.S. MIDEAST AIMS

LD280925 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 23 Feb 81 p 1

[Hisham Tantawi report: "NPUG Supports Soviet Stand and Absolves It of Interference in Gulf"]

[Text] At a symposium held by the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party on Monday, Dr Sami Mansur defended the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and said that the United States was preparing for a rightist coup d'etat there, so that the Russians invaded in order to protect the progressive forces in Afghanistan.

NPUG member Sami Mansur said that the conflict in and around the Middle East area is one between the colonialist forces and the forces of liberation and of nationalism. He said that the American umbrella in the area aims to protect not the Middle East but the ruling classes in the Gulf.

Sami Mansur added that the failure to expel Egypt from the Nonaligned Conference was not achieved thanks to Egyptian diplomacy. Instability in the area is in the U.S. interest because the U.S. economy is in a crisis and the only solution is to step up military activities.

He said that two-thirds of the Arab forces are not in the right camp because of sectarian and political divisions and the break in Arab unity.

Mahmud al-Maraghi, member of the party General Secretariat, said that the Soviet Union does not intend to infiltrate the Arab Gulf in order to benefit from the oil in the area, because the Soviets have no oil shortage problem.

'ALI DEFENDS EGYPT'S RECORD ON NORMALIZATION

NC281651 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Egyptian side has fully adhered to the normalization of relations with the Israeli side as stipulated in the third appendix of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This was contained in a statement Kamal Hasan 'Ali made to newsmen today in reaction to the memorandum which Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir distributed to newsmen and in which he said that the normalization between Egypt and Israel only took place at the initiative of the Israeli and the [Egyptian] presidential sides, and that Egyptian Government quarters were not cooperating in this regard.

'Ali said: I have never expected the Israeli Government to introduce the issue of bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel into the election campaign in Israel, to use as a weapon in these elections.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: As chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli normalization committee since March 1980, I can say that the Egyptian side has adhered fully to the normalization of relations as stipulated in the third appendix of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. 'Ali added: I can refer to the Israeli Foreign Ministry's statement a short time ago to the effect that the normalization of relations between the two countries is proceeding normally. But in order to confirm that the process is proceeding normally, I shall cite some examples. These include the signing of provisional agreements in the fields of trade, culture and civil aviation since April 1980. He said that these agreements have been in effect since that date.

He said: It may seem that the ratification of these agreements by the People's Assembly is being held up, intentionally or otherwise. But the truth is that differences between the Hebrew and Arabic texts of the agreements are the main reason which has delayed the ratification by the People's Assembly.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added: Two weeks ago, it was decided that these agreements should be discussed by the People's Assembly Economic Relations Committee today, before their submission to the People's Assembly in its current session. He said: Although these agreements have not been ratified yet, this has not obstructed cooperation between the two countries in these three fields.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister noted that there are agreements of understanding [ittifaqiyat tafahum] which have been put into effect in the fields of agriculture, tourism, communications and the crossing of the Palestinians through the temporary entry point in Al-'Arish. Needless to say, he added, there is an unobstructed flow of trade and tourism between the two countries, in which the official quarters do not interfere.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also said that Israel had taken part in the international book fair and that it will take part in the international trade fair in March. He added that in the field of visit exchanges, the Egyptian agriculture minister invited the Israeli agriculture minister and the Egyptian agriculture minister returned the visit. A delegation from the People's Assembly and another delegation from the Consultative Council have also visited Israel. He said: We are awaiting the visit of a Knesset delegation. There are several examples, such as the agreement signed on 25 February 1981 on the exchange of summer visits by the youths of the two countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: All this has been done by the Egyptian side. On the other hand, we find that the Israel side has adopted certain attitudes that conflict with the normalization process, such as the Israeli authorities' stand toward Egyptian political prisoners, who have not yet been released and have not been handed to the Egyptian authorities. There is also Israel's stand towards Dayr as-Sultan [an ancient monastery in the old city of Jerusalem, the ownership of which is a subject of dispute between Abyssinian and Coptic monks], a stand which is not based on any law. Moreover, Israel is engaged in several practices that conflict with U.S. and Egyptian efforts to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, especially the illegal practices in the West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem and the building of settlements that adversely affect the normalization process. These practices affect the ordinary Egyptian citizen as far as the normalization process is concerned. Therefore, I was not expecting such a memorandum to be issued by an Israeli official.

Concluding his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: I was not expecting that the issue of bilateral relations could become an election topic [words indistinct].

ISRAELI PROPOSAL ON AUTONOMY TALKS REJECTED

NC020713 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0651 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Today's issue of the weekly magazine MAV says Egypt has rejected a proposal by Israeli Agricultural Minister Ari'el Sharon--who is also responsible for the building of settlements.

Sharon had informed Egypt's ambassador in Israel that Begin's government will propose the resumption of the autonomy talks in exchange for major concessions by the Begin Government so as to facilitate the attainment of an agreement before the Israeli elections. Sharon set up 26 May as the last date.

Sharon did not give any details concerning the concessions to be made by Begin. The paper says that Cairo has rejected Sharon's proposal because Egypt does not want to interfere in the Israeli elections campaign.

GHALI RETURNS FROM ADDIS ABABA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC011555 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Mar (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo from Addis Ababa this afternoon after attending the meetings of the African States Ministerial Council, which were held from 24 to 28 February.

On arrival, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that he will submit three reports to President Anwar as-Sadat: The first report will deal with the activities of the African conference, the second will deal with the bilateral contacts which Dr Ghali held in Addis Ababa and the third will deal with the diplomatic conference he held in Addis Ababa with the heads of the Egyptian diplomatic missions and with the Egyptian diplomatic envoys.

Dr Butrus Ghali described the results of the meetings of the African states foreign ministers conference as positive.

LIBYA-PLANNED HIJACKING OF EGYPTIAN PLANE FOILED

NC280652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0624 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 28 Feb (MENA)--The Egyptian security organs have foiled an attempt to hijack an Egyptian passenger plane. The hijacking was to be carried out by a member of the Japanese Red Army international terrorist group.

In tomorrow's edition OCTOBER magazine says Egyptian authorities had received information to the effect that a Japanese terrorist by the name of (Masayushi Sasha), a member of the Japanese Red Army organization, would hijack an Egyptian passenger plane on the orders of Libya's ruler Al-Qadhafi.

The magazine says the Interior Ministry's security organs had taken the necessary precautions in order to foil this attempt. They have also taken measures that will ensure the protection of all Egyptian planes during their flights, including their passengers' safety.

STEPS BEING TAKEN TO BLOCK LEBANESE DRUG SMUGGLING

LD281115 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 24 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Frontier Intelligence Commander: 'Lebanese Parties Participate in Smuggling Narcotics to Egypt'"]

[Text] Egyptian frontier guard intelligence commander Col 'Abd al-Hamid Sanjar has stated that some Lebanese parties have been taking part in the smuggling of narcotics to Egypt since 1980.

In a speech at the Alexandria regional conference for combating narcotics, he said that Lebanese parties participate in all major smuggling operations from Lebanon by seeing the ships safely out of the Lebanese harbors and giving them protection as far as Egyptian territorial waters. He said that a multiphase defense program has been worked out for the northern shores and that helicopters are being used for reconnaissance operations and the coast guard has been equipped with night-sights.

GHAZALAH VIEWS EGYPTIAN, ARAB MILITARY ABILITIES

NC020852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0803 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim and Ghazalah has said that Egypt is building and developing its armed forces so that they can deter any aggressor against Egypt or the Arab world and that Egypt is the key to Middle East security and balance.

In a statement published in today's issue of the weekly magazine MAY, Abu Ghazalah says that when Arab differences peter out and when such countries as Saudi Arabia free themselves from the rejectionist front and take Egypt's path for solving the issue, then it will be possible to study Middle East security as a common factor.

Abu Ghazalah adds that Arab Peninsula countries have expended \$37 billion on arms but that they still cannot protect themselves because they have drifted far from their mother country Egypt. He adds that should the Gulf countries be sincere in their intentions, they can make an agreement with Egypt or, better still, a joint agreement with Egypt.

MAY SAYS EGYPT TO STUDY, DEVELOP OPPOSITION GROUPS

NC020839 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Mar (MENA)--Today's edition of the weekly magazine MAY mentions that a very important political development will be announced next May and that this development will be a mammoth democratic event related to the opposition in Egypt.

The magazine adds that, as a result of this development, the party will have the right to say "no" to the government on positions concerning which the party sees itself at variance with the government. Next May will witness a decision with regard to this development which will express our people's desire to have a constructive and sound opposition.

The magazine says that the National Democratic Party [NDP] has commissioned full studies aimed at making a comparison between the establishment of opposition in the world's major democratic countries--particularly in the United States and Britain--and that these studies are being prepared in order to enable us to learn about the establishment of these opposition parties and their development so that we can learn useful lessons that conform to our own realities.

In the wake of these studies, President as-Sadat will outline the subject to the people in order to issue a decision dealing with the establishment of a sound and constructive opposition which will carry out its role in serving national goals away from old practices. The magazine says that among the proposals being considered is a proposal for the establishment of an opposition inside the NDP itself that would adhere to the major national goals. However, the aforementioned opposition might have other ideas about the implementation of the programs.

OPPOSITION PARTY ADVOCATES POLITICAL FREEDOMS

LD281109 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 23 Feb 81 p 1

["Opposition View" Feature: "Political Freedoms"]

[Excerpts] The Liberal Socialist Party adopts political freedoms as a principal mainstay in its policies, second only to Islamic laws. The party believes that such freedoms cannot be revived unless the people are given the right to choose their president and vice president by election and not through referendum or appointment. This principle should also apply to all major posts in the country, so as to avert the hazards inherent in appointed offices. The legislative authority should consist of two chambers so as to ensure the soundness of laws. There should be freedom of thought, expression and belief as well as respect for all the heavenly religions and for the right of citizens to assemble in order to express their views. This can be achieved only under the aegis of democratic dialogue within the same party and with other parties inside and outside the country, and through allowing access to the press and the media. What would give protection to free men to exercise such freedom is the existence of an independent judiciary over which nobody had power, to ensure safety and security for them in expressing their views.

The Liberal Socialist Party stresses freedom as the only means to achieve the independence of the homeland, the security of the citizen and prosperity and welfare for the people.

With regard to filling the post of president and vice president and all major posts in the country by election and not by appointment, the Liberal Socialist Party believes that it is time for the form of rule to be stabilized, and therefore calls for amending the permanent constitution so as to provide for the selection of the president and the vice president by election and not through referendum or appointment, and demands that the state establish a permanent presidential headquarters in which the elected president will reside and which will be the state property and the headquarters of the country's president. The party also believes that election should be the prevailing principle in all key posts, such as the post of the rector of Al-Azhar, the mufti, the chairman of the Supreme Judiciary Council, the chairman of the Higher Press Council, the presidents of universities, governors and chairmen of city and village councils.

The party believes that the identify card and the family card should be redesigned to incorporate an election slip by which alone the citizen can vote in elections, and thus the electoral lists should be abolished and replaced by civil registers which more correctly reflect the demographic structure throughout the republic.

The Liberal Socialist Party, which believes in the rule of law, is anxious that legislated enactments should be sound. In order for this to be achieved the legislative authority should consist of two councils: a council of deputies and a council of senators, so that as one proceeds slowly the other may act faster.

The freedom of thought, expression and belief and the assertion of the right of citizens to express their views, and the respect of all heavenly religions: Freedom is the cornerstone of building a sound democratic life; it is the dream of peoples throughout the ages, and revolutions have been staged in order to achieve it. The Liberal Socialist Party is seeking to revive it so that the Egyptian people can practice it after lacking it for long and so that what the 15 May 1971 revolution started may continue.

The Liberal Socialist Party believes that freedom is the strong basis for creating a good citizen who can defend his country, because a citizen in shackles cannot free his country from its shackles and a trembling citizen is incapable of confronting the enemy. The basis of a citizen's freedom is the freedom of his thought and views and his freedom to meet with others at legitimate assemblies in order to exchange views on various subjects and adopt suitable solutions to solve his country's problems.

TWO BEIRUT EMBASSY STAFFERS KILLED 27 FEB

JN271549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 27 Feb (INA)--A treacherous gang assassinated an employee and a driver of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut today. The INA correspondent in Beirut reported that embassy accountant Muhammad 'Ali Khudayr and driver Kamil 'Abbasi were in their car in the Ar-Rawshah area when unidentified persons opened fire on them from a car. The correspondent added that the accountant was killed instantly and the driver succumbed to his wounds later in the hospital.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus denounced this abominable crime. Al-Wazzan telephoned the Iraqi ambassador in Beirut, expressing his government's regret over the incident. Butrus sent a delegation from the Protocol Department to the embassy for this purpose.

Embassy Statement

JN281539 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Feb (INA)--The Iraqi Embassy in Beirut has stated the need to uncover the criminal killers who carried out the crime of assassinating two Iraqi diplomats yesterday. In a statement issued today, the embassy called for exposing to the Lebanese people the real criminals standing behind the killers in order to serve justice and truth and so that the blood of our young people will not be wasted. The embassy added that it is fully confident that the Lebanese state will do its best to discover the criminals and protect the dignity and life of all diplomats on its territory.

Commenting on the announcement made by the so-called 'Ali Nasir group, in which it claimed responsibility for the criminal assassination incident, the statement said that the Iraqi Embassy announces to the Lebanese, Arab and world public opinion that it neither knows the said group nor the person whose name it carries. The crime led to the martyrdom of Iraqi Embassy accountant Muhammad 'Ali Khudayr and the driver of the cab.

The embassy stressed that its information shows that the so-called 'Ali Nasir was one of those who called for the release of Imam Musa as-Sadr and his two companions. It added that he was killed in Beirut by unidentified persons. The embassy added: Our interpretation of the said group's announcement focuses in two main points: First, it is an attempt to divert attention from the real culprits, bearing in mind that the Iraqis are not the type of people who play with daggers in the dark. Second, if that group meant to challenge the Iraqi Embassy by that announcement, it should know that it is only challenging the Lebanese state and people, who host the Iraqi diplomatic mission and all other diplomatic missions.

In conclusion the embassy statement issued a reminder about the suspect delegations that have recently visited Lebanon under gleaming covers. These delegations defamed Iraq--its government, people and valiant army--in an attempt to cover their defeat by means of an information and conspiratorial outlet against Iraq and the Iraqis as well as against the Arabs and Arabism, making use of the protection and cover provided them by their allies in the Lebanese arena.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKSArrival Report

JN012044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA)--The good offices committee arrived in Baghdad tonight on the second leg of its tour within the context of the new endeavors to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The committee was received by [words indistinct], Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf and several Iraqi officials.

The committee, which is headed by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, includes Pakistani Ziaul Haq, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, the Senegalese and Malaysian foreign ministers and secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The committee was formed by the third Islamic Conference, which was held in At-Ta'if at the end of January. The committee ended the first leg of its tour of Tehran today.

The committee's endeavors are part of several good offices carried out by some international quarters to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The first of these was the good offices committee that stemmed from the Islamic Conference led by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. The second was the nonaligned foreign ministers' committee and the third was headed by Olof Palme, personal envoy of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. These were followed by the endeavors carried out by the foreign minister of Cuba in Cuba's capacity as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. The endeavors have thus far failed to achieve positive results due to the Iranian intransigence.

It is to be recalled that last month, President Saddam Husayn warned the Iranian authorities that the Iraqi Army will enter more Iranian towns if Iran does not respond to peace efforts.

Iraq's most prominent stand on accepting the peaceful efforts to halt the fighting and to solve the issues between Iraq and Iran through negotiations is its unilateral acceptance of a cease-fire in November 1980. Iraq, however, had to reply when Iran tried to exploit that.

Iraq calls for the restoration of Iraqi land which Iran has previously recognized. Iraq also claims sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab, which is historically known to belong to Iraq, and calls for returning the three Arab islands occupied by Iran in 1971, to Arab sovereignty.

Saddam Husayn Reception

JN012119 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The chairman and members of the good offices committee which stemmed from the third Islamic Conference arrived in Baghdad at 2200 today. The committee is headed by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The committee was accorded an official reception. Staff Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, was at the head of those who received the committee chairman and members. Participating in the reception were 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, and Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president.

President Saddam Husayn embraced the committee chairman and members at the aircraft ramp. President Saddam Husayn hosted a dinner banquet tonight in honor of the chairman and members of the good offices committee. The banquet was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; and several RCC members.

Initial Talks

JN012231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2210 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA)--The talks between Iraq and the good offices committee began here after midnight. President Saddam Husayn headed the Iraqi side to the talks and Guinea President Admed Sekou Toure headed the committee's side.

At the outset of the talks President Saddam Husayn expressed Iraq's pride in and appreciation for the committee's efforts to reach a just settlement for the Iraqi-Iranian conflict that would guarantee the acknowledgement of the rights and known international charters.

The Iraqi side is made up of 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, vice president; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; the RCC members; the deputies to the prime minister, Na'im Haddad and Tariq 'Aziz; Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, minister of defense; Sa'dun Ghaydan, transport and communications minister; Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, acting chief of the presidential office; and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister.

The committee's side is made up of Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti.

The talks between the Iraqi side and the good offices committee ended tonight and will be resumed tomorrow morning. The session of talks, which is the first between the two sides, lasted more than 1 hour.

Second Session

JN021105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 2 Mar (INA)--Iraq and the good offices committee resumed talks here today, holding their second meeting since the committee's arrival in Baghdad last night within the framework of its efforts to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The Iraqi side was headed by President Saddam Husayn and the committee side by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 260-262

Communique No 260

JN271623 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Feb (INA)--The valiant Iraqi forces have killed 32 racist Persians during their operations yesterday evening and today. Communique No 260 issued by the Armed Forces General Command tonight said that our units destroyed one vehicle, two guns, one rocket launcher and one boat. The following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in their operational sectors. The following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

- A. Seven were killed and two infantry positions were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahad area.
- B. Seven were killed and one rocket launcher was destroyed opposite our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- C. Five were killed and one gun and one observation post were destroyed in the Mehran area.
- D. Eight were killed in the Dezful area.
- E. An infantry position and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
- F. Five were killed and an infantry position and one vehicle were destroyed in the Abadan area.
- G. Our forces destroyed an enemy boat, causing its occupants to drown, in (Ra's al-Bishah) in the northern part of the Arab Gulf.

This makes total known enemy losses 32 dead, 1 vehicle, 2 guns, 2 rocket launchers, 1 observation post, 1 boat and 4 infantry positions.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: One personnel carrier and one vehicle were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 February 1981

Communique No 261

JN281655 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Feb (INA)--During their activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and today, our armed forces killed 67 of the Persian enemy's troops and destroyed various military equipment. Communique No 261 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi forces opened fire on Persian enemy concentrations and forced the enemy to flee, leaving behind several dead. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 261 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following are the results of our armed forces' activities in the various operations sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Four were killed and one vehicle was destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
- B. Our forces engaged an enemy troop concentration in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and forced the enemy to flee, killing 19. Our forces also destroyed three enemy infantry positions in the same region.
- C. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb region. Artillery and mortar fire was opened and it was forced to retreat, leaving behind 16 dead. One tank and one vehicle laden with ammunition were also destroyed in the same region.
- D. Eight were killed and one field gun and one rocket launcher were destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- E. Our units opened fire from various weapons on enemy troops and positions in the Mehran region, killing 12 and destroying 1 vehicle and 2 field guns.
- F. Eight were killed in the Dezful region.
- G. One vehicle and one field gun were destroyed in the Shush region.
- H. One excavator was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
- I. One vehicle was destroyed in the Abadan region.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 67 dead, 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 5 vehicles, 4 field guns, 1 rocket launcher and 1 excavator.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Two personnel carriers and three vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 February 1981

Communique No 262

JN011638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Mar (INA)--During their activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and today, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed 117 Iranians and destroyed 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 6 armored personnel carriers, 9 vehicles, 4 guns, 1 rocket launcher and 6 observation posts. Communique No 262 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi Armed Forces' activities took place in the areas of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb as well as opposite the Iraqi positions in Sayf Sa'd, Mehran, Dezful, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Ahvaz and Abadan. The communique put the Iraqi losses at seven martyrs in all sectors and two vehicles, two mortars and one excavator damaged. The following is the text of Communique No 262:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operations sectors. The following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units attacked the concentration, forcing it to flee after sustaining 12 dead. Also, one gun was destroyed in the same area.

B. Our units attacked an enemy concentration in the Gilen-e Charb area, killing 15 and forcing the rest to flee.

C. Six were killed and three observation posts were destroyed opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

D. Four were killed and two infantry positions and three vehicles were destroyed in the Mehran area.

E. Our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Dezful area. Our units forced the enemy to retreat after sustaining 15 dead. Also, one observation post was destroyed in the area.

F. An enemy force consisting of infantry and armor was sighted opposite our units' positions in the Khafajiyah area. Using mortars and artillery, our units attacked the enemy force, inflicting the following losses on it: 52 dead and 1 tank, 6 armored personnel carriers, 2 guns and 1 vehicle destroyed.

G. One vehicle, one rocket launcher and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.

H. Our units attacked enemy personnel and positions in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses: 13 dead and 2 infantry positions, 4 vehicles--1 of which was carrying personnel--1 gun and 1 observation post destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 117 dead; 4 infantry positions; 1 tank; 6 armored personnel carriers; 9 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying personnel; 4 guns; 1 rocket launcher; and 6 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: Two vehicles, two guns, two mortars and one excavator were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 March 1981

KING HUSAYN CONDEMNS ATTEMPT AGAINST PREMIER

JN282047 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Feb 81

["Text" of reply cable sent by Jordan's King Husayn to Jordanian Seante President Bahjat at-Talhuni--date not given]

[Text] We send you and your colleagues the senate members our thanks and appreciation for expressing your denunciation and condemnation of the treacherous plot against the life of Prime Minister Brother Mudar Badran. This plot has offended all the values and ethics in which our Arab nation believes. While emphasizing its keenness to preserve its pan-Arab originality, Jordan will remain a citadel of firmness and stability on which the conspirators' plans will be destroyed. May God grant us all success in serving the homeland and realizing its might and victories. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS LEBANESE ENVOY ON SECURITY

JN010814 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim yesterday summoned the Lebanese ambassador in Amman and requested him to contact the competent Lebanese authorities to determine the results of the efforts exerted by them concerning the fate of the Jordanian Charge d'Affairs Hisham al-Muhaysin. Al-Qasim told the Lebanese ambassador that the Jordanian Government expects the Lebanese Government to furnish it with all information available to it concerning the fate of Al-Muhaysin and the results of the efforts it has exerted in this regard.

Al-Qasim referred to the criminal murder of the two Iraqi diplomats in Beirut the day before yesterday and expressed his fears that this could lead to a deterioration in the security situation with regard to Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Lebanon. Al-Qasim said: Prior to the attack on the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, Jordan had warned the competent Lebanese authorities that certain quarters might commit crimes against members of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Lebanon. However, these authorities did not take adequate measures to guarantee the security and safety of the diplomats. Now, the murder of the two Iraqi diplomats, in the 14th incident of this kind in Lebanon, emphasizes the need for Lebanon to assume its responsibilities toward the diplomats on its territory. Lebanon will be held responsible for the inevitable consequences should such a situation be allowed to continue.

REACTION TO KILLING OF IRAQIS IN LEBANON REPORTED

King Husayn Call to Saddam

JN281820 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Today His Majesty King Husayn telephoned His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. His majesty the king conveyed to President Saddam condolences, in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian people, on the martyrdom of the two Iraqi citizens who worked at the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut. His majesty the king requested that President Saddam Husayn convey the Jordanian people's feelings of sympathy and condolences to the families of the two martyrs.

Foreign Minister Statement

JN010742 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim today received the Iraqi ambassador in Amman and asked him to convey the condolences of the Jordanian Government and people to the Iraqi people on the martyrdom of the two members of the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Beirut. He also asked him to convey the same to the families of the deceased. Al-Qasim told the ambassador that the Jordanian Government and people were grieved by the despicable crime committed by the murderous gangs in fraternal Lebanon.

In a statement to JNA, Al-Qasim said: What happened to the members of the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Beirut yesterday confirms the Jordanian viewpoint and fears about the lack of security and stability for diplomats in the Lebanese capital. Jordan condemns such crimes and considers them an indication of the moral decline in the political relations with members of diplomatic missions and others.

The foreign minister expressed his fears that continued resort to violence and treachery by certain hostile quarters in Lebanon might prompt all countries to reconsider their relations, unless an atmosphere of security and safety is guaranteed for their diplomatic missions.

EC'S VAN DER KLAUW CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT 27 FEB

JN271213 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, Netherlands foreign minister and current president of the EC Council of Ministers, and his delegation left Amman this morning following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials and discussed the essential bases for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and the necessity for the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in any efforts aimed at establishing just peace in the region. He was seen off at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and several Foreign Ministry officials.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SYRIAN 'ALAWITE COMMUNITY

JN271515 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The accurate details given by the Syrian defense squads plotters have revealed to the Arabs everywhere the identity of the chief conspirators and the tools which attempted to implement the assassination of the Jordanian prime minister. The orders were issued by Col Rif'at al-Asad, a leading 'Alawite and a prominent behind-the-scene ruler in the communal 'Alawite regime in Syria. The chief plotter is 'Alawite, the leader of the plot in Jordan--Col 'Adnan Barakat--is 'Alawite and the two defense squads elements who would have implemented the plot are also 'Alawites.

The 'Alawite community in Syria is dissatisfied with the practices of this group, which has lost its legitimacy. This community, however, is forced to get involved in these practices, such as the criminal plot which was exposed by the alert Jordanian security department. It is unfortunate that the 'Alawite community, which constitutes part of Syria and of the long struggle of the Syrian people, should be subjected to such pressures from the renegade group led by President Al-Asad and his brother colonel in order to tarnish the image, history and reputation of this community and to threaten the future of the 'Alawite generations on Syrian territory.

We know that, like other Syrian communities, the 'Alawites refuse to be transformed into aliens and into enemies of the rest of the Syrian people. We also know that the tyranny of the ruling group is unleashed against the 'Alawite community as well as against all the Syrian communities. This is borne out by the liquidation operations against many 'Alawite groups by the ruling 'Alawite group. It seems that the aim of these rulers is to bring the entire 'Alawite community into its circle of tyranny and terror and to force it to destroy its ties with the other Syrian community so that when the rulers disappear, the 'Alawites would have to pay the enormous price.

The communal and sectarian regime has, therefore, become a disaster for the Syrian people, the neighboring Arab states and for the 'Alawite community itself as a result of the terrorist practices of the regime which has lost its legitimacy, reneged on the Arab and Islamic principles and adopted systematic terror as a means of dealing with others.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S CAR ATTACKED IN BEIRUT

NC271234 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1219 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] At 1345 today a car carrying armed men pursued a car bearing a diplomatic license plate belonging to the Iraqi ambassador; the ambassador was not in the car. The incident took place in Ar-Ramlah al-Bayda' locality in the southwestern suburb of the capital.

The armed men fired at the Iraqi ambassador's car. The passengers, including the ambassador's aide and his driver, were hit. Preliminary reports say that two people are dead and one wounded. These casualties came from the car which came under fire.

This attack on the Iraqi ambassador's car is part of a chain of known attacks against diplomatic missions in the western area of the south, and it comes in the wake of the kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires 3 weeks ago and the shelling of the Ar-Rafidayn bank's guard office on As-Sadat Street yesterday morning.

Further Report

NC271424 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] At 1345 a red Renault with diplomatic plates belonging to the Iraqi Embassy was fired on. As a result, two Iraqis in the car, Muhammad Khudhayr and Kamil 'Abbas, both working as clerks in the accounting department in the Iraqi Embassy, were killed immediately. A passerby by the name of (Hatim 'Azzam) was also killed.

Responsibility Claim

NC280618 Paris AFP in English 0607 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Feb (AFP)--An organization heretofore unknown in the Lebanese capital has claimed responsibility for yesterday's attack against the car of the Iraqi ambassador, in which two embassy employees were killed and a passerby critically wounded.

A spokesman for the "martyr 'Ali Nasir group," in a telephone call to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office here, said the attack was "aimed directly at the Iraqi ambassador, who was assumed to be in his car" when it was fired upon.

The spokesman said the attack was intended to "avenge the death of the militant 'Ali Nasir," who was allegedly killed in Beirut by Iraqi partisans.

GRENADE THROWN AT EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR'S HOUSE

NC280644 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] At 2300 yesterday a handgrenade was thrown from a speeding car passing through the Mar Taqla locality in Al-Hazimiyah toward the house of the Egyptian ambassador; damage was caused to some cars parked in the area.

ALGERIAMAZOUZI ADDRESSES 28 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reports of the speech by Mohamed Said Mazouzi, member of the FLN Political Bureau, at the 28 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supplement 005.

LIBYAAL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF JAMAHIRIYAH

LD012056 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1709 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts of speech by Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state, at the fourth meeting of the revolutionary committees marking the anniversary of the forming of the Jamahiriyyah--live]

[Excerpts] The measures which were taken at the third meeting of the revolutionary committees at Qar Yunis has led to a serious escalation of the revolution. The revolutionary measures were crowned with the sentences passed by the revolutionary court the day before yesterday and whose results were the liquidation, the almost complete liquidation, of the society of exploitation. The day before yesterday a heavy blow was directed against the forces which do not belong to the Jamahiriyyah society--the antifreedom forces, the forces which are against the people's authority, the forces which live on exploitation. The people's court has to complete the measures which have been begun by the revolutionary committees--the revolutionary court. We are meeting once again; at the third meeting we raised the slogan: Towards new tasks of the revolutionary committees. While maintaining this slogan, today at this meeting we raise a new slogan to be added to the other slogan: Meeting in order to realize a real exercise of the revolution leading to the renewal of the people's authority. [applause, cheers]

The success we achieved following the third meeting confirmed that revolutionary forces are the victorious forces; it confirmed the incapability of the counterrevolution forces to stand against the revolutionary march. This provides us with proof that counterrevolutionary forces are about to be finished forever and that the forces which made the revolution--which are the makers of life and history--are on the way up and forever growing so that they can achieve all historic revolutionary tasks. [applause, cheers]

We can confirm that on record the counterrevolutionary forces have not managed to seriously stand against the revolution; at every stage of the escalation of the revolution these forces totally collapsed. [applause, cheers] This proves the inevitability of the defeat of the counterrevolutionary forces and the triumph of the revolution. The hand of the revolution went beyond the border and attacked the positions which declared war on the people's authority. These positions were actually destroyed by the forces of the revolution abroad. [applause, cheers]

On the other hand it became certain that the number of members of the revolutionary committees has increased after the third meeting. This is evidence of the success and the importance of the revolutionary committees movement. At the end of this prelude--with the continuation of raising the slogan which was raised at the third conference--we raised a new slogan, and it is the fourth meeting for a genuine exercise of the revolution which leads to the assertion of the people's power. As to why we raise this slogan, it is because the revolutionary committees recorded some negative observations concerning revolutionary action, which led to a speeding up the emergence of the fourth meeting.

The negative observations recorded against the revolutionary action were this: There are a number of revolutionary committee members and a number of revolutionary committees which fell in the negative exercise of the revolution. They have not come out of the demagoguery action circles. I draw attention to the fact that demagoguery action has no connection with revolutionary action. It is not a party to it in definition, name or substance. There have been demagoguery movements in history, they rose and they came to an end. They left negative marks on the history of mankind.

There are revolutionary movements which left positive marks on the history of mankind. We are on the revolutionary side; we are not on the demagoguery side. We would make a serious mistake if we mixed revolutionary action with demagoguery action. Speeding up the convening of this fourth meeting of revolutionary committees was made necessary out of fear that there might be a greater upsurge toward negative action, and revolutionary action becoming demagoguery action. [sentence indistinct] Demagoguery is not going to lead to the implementation of any of the historic and revolutionary tasks assigned to the revolutionary committees movement.

The popular society requires the emergence of a revolutionary committee at every popular congress to practice the revolution. A popular society which requires the emergence of a revolutionary committee is a society which if left without an effective revolutionary force would turn into a demagoguery society. This is what happened to all historical revolutions and brought them to an end. If a revolutionary committee also becomes a demagoguery committee there will be no one to rely on in liquidating demagoguery and to earnestly practice the revolution. At this stage, a popular society which requires the creation of revolutionary committees quite frankly is still considered as a negative and demagogue society which is incapable of taking serious resolutions without the existence of a revolutionary force (?which operates) in the popular society.

We are one of the historic revolutionary movements which, if it triumphs, will make a genuine contribution toward saving mankind. Freedom will eventually triumph but it if receives a setback it will be a real disaster to the issue of freedom. We will be the first to pay the price. If the revolution met a setback the revolutionary committees movement would be persecuted and the revolutionary committee would be slaughtered, and your bodies would be liquidated one by one. This is because you would be vulnerable in so far as the antifreedom and antipeople's power forces are concerned. You are advocates of the people's power. You entice revolution. You affirm the people's power. You fight with your own lives for the sake of freedom. And some of you have fallen as martyrs in arenas even outside the borders for freedom and for attacking its enemies abroad.

There will be others from your ranks who will fall as martyrs, at home and abroad, for freedom and for the people's power and for the final turning point. If there is a setback to the revolution, dictatorship will find an opportunity to reappear. Dictatorship will find an opportunity to reappear. Dictatorship will not emerge except on a pyramid made out of (?your bodies). It will cross over a bridge made from your victims. All your heads will become stones which will be used for building the road for the return of dictatorship and exploitation.

The revolution we are now in--and we are holding the fourth meeting--the revolutionary action should be escalated from this meeting on in order to ensure a real practice of the revolution; the number is not important, but we are searching for real revolutionaries who practice the revolution. [applause, cheers]

We are anxious to see this meeting result in the discovery of persons who genuinely practice the revolution and to get rid of the demagoguery action, as the latter has killed historic revolutions before. We defend the revolution and do not allow its killing at all. The first enemy that can kill the revolution is the demagoguery action.

You have ahead of you difficult tasks which cannot be performed except by a believing revolutionary. We cannot deceive ourselves by numbers or by demagoguery. We should not compromise the genuine revolutionary action. A rollcall of all revolutionary committees should start. Every member of a revolutionary committee should have a file so that files of some members can be thrown out and the rest remain. You should account for your revolutionary action and behavior. As from this meeting you are not allowed to carry out your negative and positive practices without accounting for them; they will all be on your file. Each one of you shall carry a membership card of the revolutionary committee. [passage indistinct] If negativism reaches the revolutionary committee there will be a real danger to the revolution. We shall be concerned with eliminating negativism in the revolutionary committee above anything else.

From now on you should assume a revolutionary responsibility; you shall be responsible for your revolutionary behavior and action so that the leadership of the revolution can be sure that there are revolutionaries carrying out revolutionary tasks. This is applicable to [words indistinct] you have before you is Syria. Why? Because Syria is engaged in a battle; its land is occupied; Syria is in the barrel of the enemy's gun; all the cowards, in fact all the Arabs, have abandoned Syria and conspire against it. Its neighbors have turned their backs on Syria. Syria is in a dangerous position. You have decided to establish a unity with Syria. It is a fighting unity; a unity fraught with challenges owing to the geography of the situation as distances separate the countries of the Arab nation from each other. But despite this geography this is one nation and one people. Between you and Syria there are Egypt--which is on the blacklist--occupied Palestine and Jordan; but despite the situation in Egypt, Palestine and Jordan you are realizing unity with Syria. This is not easy; it will not be realized by demagogic elements; it can only be realized by people who have resolved to challenge and die. You are now in confrontation with the forces of colonialism led by the United States and reaction in the Arab region and in Africa--in Chad on your borders.

The most serious blow dealt by the revolutionary forces, following their formation, to the hostile forces was the sentences passed by the revolutionary court set up by the revolutionary forces at their third meeting. This requires the continuation of the revolutionary committees to exercise revolutionary control daily to expose the remainder of the anti-Jamahiriyah forces--the anti-socialist forces--and to apprehend the members of these forces and send them to trial before the revolutionary court, so that the remaining remnants which are clinging to old positions can be liquidated. But there should be revolutionary control over the revolutionary committees themselves. If a person is pursued for tribal considerations or for the purpose of settling an old score etc. Then this will be counterproductive because the action--of settling an old score with the pursued--will weaken the capability to strike at the enemies. Severe punishment awaits anyone who is not carrying out revolutionary practices in this regard. [applause, cheers] If we find that a person is hounding another person for personal reasons, family reasons, or tribal reasons, etc., then this will be betrayal of the revolutionary action; this is not ethical; we are concerned about ethics; the ethics which take us to paradise or hell are in another file. We are concerned about your revolutionary ethics and behavior. We are not concerned with your tribal and family affairs.

We should not listen to the antimovement propaganda of the revolutionary committees. There is black smoke being released by the counterrevolutionary forces to darken the movement of the revolutionary committees. They want to hinder the work of the revolutionary committees. We are fully aware of this. This is the same campaign which the Free Officers' Movement encountered during the first years of the revolution. It is an attempt to put an end to the revolution.

There have actually been some negative aspects; or perhaps corruption found its way to some people in the Free Officers' Movement, but the revolutionary movement has the capability to purge itself from within. It does not need the advice of anyone on the outside. The purge did take place from within the Free Officers' Movement, but the movement continued and was the cornerstone of the movement of revolutionary committees. The anticampaign was aimed at the movement and ultimately the revolution in order to put an end to the latter. But we are fully aware of everything; we realized what was behind such a campaign which had mercy on the outside and torture on the inside. Now I know that there is a campaign directed against the revolutionary committees being carried out by elements which harbor hatred of the revolution--the antirevolution elements--the elements which fear the revolutionary march. Some ignorant elements are reiterating this antirevolutionary committee propaganda without realizing what they are doing. When I say that there should be control over the revolutionary committees--the committees with which we enter into battles and with which we incite the masses to fight--we should consider that this does not mean that the anticampaign will triumph. We should not listen to the antirevolutionary committees campaign.

[Words indistinct] the escalation of the revolutionary work; they underline the identity of the revolutionary work and the individual and collective responsibility at the committee level for the revolutionary work and the revolutionary issues regarding the revolutionary work from now on.

Let us tackle internal tasks so as to underline the Jamahiriya society. Let us confront external tasks so as to face the challenges which are imposed on us.

We shall continue to practice revolutionary violence without falling into terrorism. There are black pages in history about a number of historic revolutions because they practiced terrorism in the name of revolutionary violence. We shall distinguish in depth and clearly between revolutionary violence--when it becomes necessary, in the amount required and at the appropriate time and place and when there is no alternative--and terrorism which leads to striking away freedom and which is contradictory to the (?growth) of popular democracy and the people's (?sovereignty). Revolutionary violence is for the purpose of underlining the people's authority, without falling into terrorism which kills democracy. All this will be discussed in detail and will be understood in depth at this meeting.

This meeting will function as follows: Every revolutionary committee, or rather all the members of the revolutionary committee attending this meeting--not all members of the revolutionary committees are at this meeting--shall discuss the translation of the new slogan and the issues I have raised here, so as to draw up an agenda which we will discuss and then take the revolutionary measures as happened in the third meeting, under the supervision of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi. The work at this meeting will take place under their supervision; each revolutionary committee will separately discuss these issues; study them; amend them; add to them; (?putting forward) fresh proposals, so that the agenda will be ready today or tomorrow, and so that it will be discussed and measures taken.

The persons entering now are the volunteers who [word indistinct] the various committees in the last [words indistinct]; we greet them now as they enter the [word indistinct].

CABINET DISCUSSES U.S. ARMS ISSUE, OTHER TOPICS

TA011440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] At today's Cabinet session differences of opinion emerged concerning the manner in which Israel should react to the U.S. intention to supply additional offensive arms to Saudi Arabia. Minister Ari'el Sharon demanded that the government adopt a clear stand against this intention and that it get its friends in Congress and among the American public to act against the decision. Referring to the fact that the prime minister is not being invited for talks with President Reagan, Sharon termed this intervention in Israel's internal affairs, as it constitutes a kind of reservation about Begin on the eve of the elections.

Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said that if the government fails to adopt a resolution, this will be tantamount to acquiescence in the planned deal. Minister Zevulun Hammer said that Israel's struggle against the intention of European states to supply arms to Arab states would be devoid of moral validity if the government did not come out vigorously against the U.S. intention to supply arms to Saudi Arabia.

Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, however, reports that several ministers expressed the opposite view. Minister Yosef Burg said that Saudi Arabia would be able to purchase arms from other sources, such as the Soviet Union, if it did not receive the arms from the United States. Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori explained the U.S. arms supplies to Saudi Arabia as being part of the United States' overall strategic concept, aimed at strengthening allies in the region.

Both the prime minister and Ministers Nisim and Burg rejected Sharon's remarks concerning the fact that the prime minister was not being invited to the United States. They said that President as-Sadat was not being invited either, and that the United States has an order of priorities which differs from Israel's for handling the problems of the world. At the suggestion of the prime minister and Minister Burg, it was resolved that the Cabinet would determine its stand on this matter after the foreign minister's return. Sharon objected to this conclusion.

Earlier, the Cabinet was told that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has asked Israel not to cause difficulties over the supply of arms to Saudi Arabia. According to Haig, this deal, which was made during the previous administration's term, could not now be cancelled. He promised to make an effort to draw Saudi Arabia closer to the Camp David process. This emerged from the report presented to the Cabinet by Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Nisim concerning Mr Shamir's talks in Washington. Haig also assured Shamir that the financial and military aid to Israel would not be reduced, despite the general cuts in the U.S. budget. He said that the United States would act against the European countries' Middle East initiative and that the Reagan administration would in the future be actively involved in the continuation of the peace process in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

Minister Nisim's report stressed that the east Jerusalem issue did not come up at all in the talk with Mr Haig, which was unofficial--and the settlements issue had come up only in passing. Haig said that the continued establishment of the settlements creates a point of friction which interferes with the autonomy talks renewal. He said that the administration wants to thoroughly study the autonomy talks issue and that in the near future it would be preoccupied with domestic problems, with the Central America issue and with Soviet penetration in various parts of the world.

President Reagan himself told Foreign Minister Shamir that Israeli-U.S. relations are based not only on long-standing friendship but also on common interests.

Shamir Tours

TA011254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] It has officially been announced in Jerusalem that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will visit Rome this week and will be received by the Pope. This was stated by the government secretary at the end of the weekly Cabinet meeting.

At the meeting, Acting Foreign Minister Nisim reported to the Cabinet on Minister Shamir's tours on the American continent and on Shamir's meetings with the U.S. President, the U.S. secretary of state and the Colombian president in answer to a question. The government secretary said that Minister Shamir's visit in America was successful and most important. The full details of the visit will be reported to the Cabinet after the foreign minister's return.

The Cabinet approved extending Chief of Staff Eytan's term by another year, his fourth in service. This followed the proposal of Prime Minister and Defense Minister Begin, who wished the chief of staff success in his fourth year of service and thanked him for his dedicated service to date.

The Cabinet also heard a report by the deputy defense minister about the IDF's deployment in the Negev in preparation for its final withdrawal from the Sinai.

CHANCES FOR MULTINATIONAL FORCE SEEN AS GOOD

TA011042 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The United States has softened its position regarding the participation of U.S. Army units in the supervisory multinational force in the Sinai. Washington is no longer rejecting such a possibility, as it has done in the past. This was the impression gained by the Israeli representatives who participated in the debates on the establishment of the multinational force in Jerusalem.

The Israeli sources said that while during the days of the former U.S. administration they believed the U.S. representatives were doing their best so that U.S. units would not participate in the multinational force, it seems that the administration's attitude has now changed. Not only is the new administration not reticent about a U.S. presence in the Sinai, it is even interested in such a presence on the condition that additional units from sympathetic countries join the U.S. units.

The Israeli sources added that the chances were good for establishing the multinational force and that the United States recently has been very active on the matter. Washington is now awaiting the reaction of several countries that were asked to cooperate on the establishment of the multinational force.

BEGIN, MINISTERS VISIT SAMARIA SETTLEMENTS

TA271249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Today the prime minister visited the settlements that have been set up in Samaria: Shomron, Qarne, Shomron, Qedumim, Elon More and Ari'el. Menahem Begin reiterated in his speech to the settlers that the place in which they settled was intended for them, for their children and grandchildren. The prime minister stressed the numerous difficulties, both internal and external, that had to be overcome when it was decided to set up the settlements and after they were established.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that when the Likud government was formed, there were 30 settlements in the territories and at present there are 85 settlements.

Correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who accompanied the prime minister, noted that the settlers generally received the prime minister with great warmth. During the visit, Minister Sharon told Begin that infrastructure work for expanding Elon More has already started.

The finance and interior ministers also participated in the visit. The finance minister said that the settlement in Samaria is a reality that should be taken into account, but he did not say whether the budget for this purpose would be increased next year.

SHAMIR BRIEFS ISRAELI ENVOYS IN LATIN AMERICA

TA271809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that Israel's status with new U.S. administration is good, firm and stronger than during the previous administration. He added that the United States is now on the threshold of a new era and Israel should be prepared for it, taking into consideration that Washington's policy will be firmer and more sophisticated. The foreign minister was speaking in Bogota, at a convention of Israeli ambassadors to Latin America.

The foreign minister disclosed that he had received the U.S. administration's promises on facilitating the sale of Israeli military equipment to various countries in the world.

WEST BANK COMMUNISTS BACK JORDAN-PLO COMMITTEE

TA251204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Feb 81

[Text] The communists in Judaea and Samaria have changed their stand about the continued existence of the joint Jordanian-PLO Committee, and they now support it. One of their leaders in Judaea and Samaria, Bashir Baghruti, said in an article in the communist organ AT-TALI'AH that the PLO's modest influence on the committee is the least of evils, and that if the PLO withdraws from the committee even this small influence on the institutions in Judaea and Samaria--which receive aid from the committee--will disappear. Until now the communists had called firmly for the committee to be disbanded and had supported the stand of the rejection organizations and the Abu Iyad wing in Fatah.

Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that the change in the communists' stand attests to differences of opinion between Syria and the Soviet Union regarding a political settlement. The Soviet Union now apparently supports those Fatah personnel who seek to become part of the political process, whereas Syria favors the groups that are opposed to this and holds with the renewal of the revolutionary line.

'SECRET' FRENCH-SAUDI ARMS TALKS REPORTED

TA271147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Saudi Arabia has begun secret talks with France on arms procurement worth \$4 billion. The arms would include Mirage 2000 planes and Aloquettes and Transalls. Contacts are also underway toward Saudi Arabian financing of the development of Mirage 4000 aircraft by the Dassault factory.

Our Paris correspondent, Freddie Eytan, notes that not even the French Air Force is using Mirage 2000 planes. Our correspondent has learned that the Saudi Arabian war minister initiated these contacts because his country is finding it difficult to purchase combat planes and other weapons from the United States.

OAU RESOLUTION URGES UN SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

LD271940 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Text] The OAU ministerial council currently in session in Addis Ababa today called for comprehensive UN mandatory sanctions, including oil embargo, against racist South Africa to end its illegal occupation of Namibia. In a resolution unanimously adopted, the African foreign ministers invited the African group at the United Nations to call for the convening of an emergency Security Council session next April and urged all African foreign ministers to participate in it.

Conference spokesman Dr Peter Onu told reporters that the ministers also endorsed the resolutions and plan of action on (hastening) the decolonization of Namibia adopted by the OAU liberation committee on Namibia at its meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, last month. He also disclosed that the proposal for establishing an African political security council has been shelved for the next meeting in June in Nairobi because not enough observations on the subject are submitted by member states.

The African foreign ministers reiterated the call made by the nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi that in the event of failure by the Security Council to adopt appropriate measures, an emergency special session of the UN General Assembly should be convened to review the question of Namibia and take appropriate measures. They urged all states and international organizations to provide or intensify moral, political and material assistance to SWAPO to enable it to prosecute more effectively the Namibian people's struggle for independence. It reiterated the complete solidarity of the OAU with SWAPO and the total commitment of member states to increase material, military, financial, political and diplomatic support to SWAPO.

OAU CATEGORIZES SOUTH AFRICA AS 'TERRORIST'

LD281620 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 28 Feb 81 EA

[Text] In order effectively to portray racist South Africa's defiance of international opinion and its continued aggression against the independence movements in Namibia and South Africa, as well as the independent neighboring countries, the 36th regular session of the OAU ministerial council has decided henceforth to refer to South Africa as terrorist.

Reliable sources close to Africa hall noted this is the first time South Africa has been officially referred to as terrorist by ministers of African states, adding that this position of the ministerial council was stated as one of the resolutions passed by the session on the Namibian question.

The resolution on the Namibian question also calls for a total economic embargo on the racist South Africa. Disclosing that it was Ethiopia which proposed that South Africa be referred to as terrorist, the sources reiterated that the decision to adopt the proposal was a clear indication of the session's resolve to steadfastly oppose racism and to discredit and thwart South Africa's misleading and dubious propaganda against the so-called menace of terrorist activities in southern Africa.

OAU MINISTERS END ADDIS ABABA MEETING 2 MAR

NC020812 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Mar (AFP)--The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministerial council wound up its 36th meeting here early today, after a week of debates during which ministers called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in April to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. The council, which approved an austerity OAU budget for the coming financial year, also decided to strengthen Angola, which provides bases for nationalist guerrillas from Namibia, so that it did not stand alone against South Africa.

The resolution on Namibia said that if the Security Council rejected economic sanctions for South Africa, African states would demand an emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly. They would also appeal to members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to impose and supervise an oil embargo, it said.

The South Africa question dominated the meeting, which denounced Pretoria for what it called its continued occupation of Namibia, for its apartheid policy and for its armed attacks against "front-line" African states. The next meeting of the ministerial council is scheduled to take place in the Kenyan capital Nairobi in June.

OAU General Secretary Edem Kodjo, at a news conference after the closing session of the council, said that the budget and the future of South African-administered Namibia had been the main items on the agenda. He added that ministers had not reached a consensus over a proposed "trilogue" between African, Arab and European states, an idea that has the strong backing of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"This was not that the idea was rejected, but neither side saw it as a priority issue," he said.

Mr Kodjo also noted that the ministers had stressed the importance of an international conference on African refugees, which is scheduled to take place in Geneva on April 9 and 10. The aim of the conference is to raise 500 million dollars to help refugees on the continent.

SIERRA LEONE'S BANYA ON OAU, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

LD281233 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 27 Feb 81 pp 34-35

[Interview given to Syalayman al-Farzali by Sierra Leone Second Vice President and Finance minister Sma Banya in London--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: In its capacity as chairman of the OAU, Sierra Leone must have dealt with the hot issues in the African Continent, including the western desert problem between Algeria and Morocco. What have you accomplished so far?

Banya: It is known that a committee was formed for this purpose during the Monrovia conference. During the recent Freetown conference, the committee met under President Stevens in the presence of the parties concerned to review the different viewpoints and to find a plan for peace. Preliminarily, the plan calls for a cease-fire first and then for the final resolution of the conflict. Efforts are still being made in this direction.

AL-HAWADITH: Was the Polisario present in addition to Morocco.

Banya: Yes. The Polisario was represented. Morocco was represented by its prime minister and foreign minister.

AL-HAWADITH: This takes us to another African problem--the problem of Chad and the Libyan intervention in it. Do you believe that the Chadian problem is now over and that Libya might intervene elsewhere?

Banya: The Chadian problem is an internal one. During the Lagos meeting for national conciliation in Chad, it was decided to set up a transitional government--the government of President Goukouni--whose task was to achieve peace. General elections are scheduled to take place in March, after which a completely legitimate government will be established. This remains the position of the OAU. For some reason or another, peace in Ndjamena was disturbed and the defense minister was expelled. However, the OAU continues to view the government of Goukouni as a transitional one. Therefore, any arrangement between Libya and its neighbor must be made with the legitimate government. This was made clear during the recent meetings in Lome.

AL-HAWADITH: Your words imply that the Libyan intervention is illegal?

Banya: I have not used the words legal or illegal. All I am saying is that the present government is a transitional one. As for African unity, elections should take place in Chad so that a permanent, constitutional and legitimate government can be set up. This government can then decide on unity with either Libya, Nigeria, the Cameroon or Mali. It is up to it. Nevertheless, the present government is a transitional one.

AL-HAWADITH: Recently, we heard a statement by the OAU secretary general to the effect that it is advisable to establish a military force for all Africa to resolve armed conflicts, such as the Chadian conflict. But Africa cannot establish such a force. Do you agree?

Banya: It is no secret that there has been talk about a force of this kind, not for all Africa but rather a peace-keeping force--a sort of African security council. The foreign ministers conference recently suggested a security-council type force to prevent problems from taking place by sending a committee to settle issues before conflict takes place. On the regional level, the idea of a defense charter was proposed.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this also apply to the dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia?

Banya: I would not go that far. We were interested in the African conflicts before we assumed the chairmanship of the OAU. Our president spared no effort and exploited every opportunity to bring about peace. We succeeded in bringing Sudan and Ethiopia together. In our capacity as chairman of the OAU at present, we will be happy to achieve peace anywhere. It would be very gratifying if we succeed in establishing peace between Ethiopia and Somalia.

AL-HAWADITH: We now move to the relations between the Arabs and Sierra Leone. How do you assess your relations with the Arabs--the Arabs of Africa and the Arabs of the Gulf?

Banya: Our relations are friendly with all the OAU members, including the Arab members.

AL-HAWADITH: Including Libya?

Banya: Yes, Libya, in the past. Recently we established an embassy in Saudi Arabia, and the president visited Kuwait and some Gulf countries.

AL-HAWADITH: This means that your relations are good with everybody. But you have just said that the relations with Libya were good in the past. This means that they are bad at present?

Banya: Libya had an embassy in Freetown. It now wants to set up People's Bureaus instead. We reject that. Should they wish to reinstate the embassy in the proper manner, we would welcome them.

AL-HAWADITH: In relation to development and financial matters, have you obtained aid from the Arab states?

Banya: We have received nothing directly. They talk about helping Africa and the Third World in general through international organizations like OPEC, the World Bank or the African Development Bank. What we seek are bilateral aid programs. We have development projects and we hope that they will participate in them, but not through international organizations.

AL-HAWADITH: We understand from what you have said that you are not receiving any aid or contribution from the Arabs so far?

Banya: Yes. This is disappointing. Some of our neighbors have been more fortunate. We deserve more understanding, care and attention.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you expect?

Banya: We expect the oil-producing countries to sell us at reduced prices the oil which we and the other African states which have no oil buy from them, and to offer us loans at reasonable rates of interest or to participate directly in agricultural and industrial projects. We are still hoping that the Arab states will show more sympathy toward and interest in the poor African countries.

AL-HAWADITH: You could find oil and become rich. Is there a real possibility that you might find oil in Sierra Leone?

Banya: Exploratory studies have been completed. The signs are that there is oil in the sea. Exploratory drilling will start in 2 months--in April or May--to ascertain whether oil exists or not.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a large Lebanese community in Sierra Leone. Are its relations with you good?

Banya: The Lebanese community is perhaps happier there than in any other place in Africa. It regards Sierra Leone as its second homeland or its real homeland.

AL-HAWADITH: Are the Lebanese in Sierra Leone aware of the importance of development, and do they participate in it?

Banya: Not as they should. Some of them are participating in development investments, but all of them could do a lot more.

NEW INTER-AFRICAN SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION FOUNDED

NC281452 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Tunis, 28 Feb (AFP)--An Interafrican socialist organisation was declared here today at the close of a founding conference attended by 19 political parties on the continent claiming to represent democratic socialism. The two-day congress elected former President of Senegal Leopold Sedar Senghor as president and Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba as honorary president, according to a communique.

Mr. Senghor and Mr. Bourguiba prompted creation of the organisation, which aims mainly to work for rapprochement between African peoples and to promote economic development and democratic freedoms in Africa.

The conference named Morocco, Ghana and Sudan for vice-presidential posts of the Interafrican. [as received] The organisation's general secretariat will be provided by Tunisia's ruling Destourian Socialist Party. Headquarters will also be in Tunis.

The Peoples Progressive Party of Mauritius was given undersecretariat responsibility.

The first ordinary congress of the Interafrican Socialist will take place in Morocco in May or June, the meeting decided.

Tunisian prime minister Mohamed Mzali, chairing the closing session of the foundation meeting, said the organisation would dedicate itself to strengthening links between socialist parties and the people of Africa.

28 Feb Resolution

NC011452 Paris AFP in English 1150 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Tunis, 1 Mar (AFP)--The Interafrican Socialist organization, which President Leopold Senghor said would upset rightist leaders in Africa, has at birth taken a position certain to irritate the Marxist regime in Ethiopia.

In a resolution adopted at the body's founding conference here yesterday, the 19 participating parties "saluted the Eritrean resistance, which is proving every day that it is impossible to halt the revolutionary thrust of a struggling people no matter what the imbalance of forces."

Separatist guerrillas have been fighting in Eritrea, Ethiopia's northernmost province, for 19 years against the Addis Ababa regime. Ethiopia's present military rulers, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, have gotten Soviet-bloc assistance in combatting the separatists.

Mr. Senghor, the former president of Senegal who was elected to head the International Socialist, said yesterday that the group would upset "rightist and extreme rightist dictators" in Africa. Lt.-Col. Mengistu's regime, however, embraces the kind of leftist ideology that the pro-French Mr. Senghor has always eschewed.

The resolution also denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and expressed its "active solidarity with the Afghan combatants in their resistance to the foreign occupation."

Mr. Senghor had also said that the formation of the Interafrican Socialist would upset some outside Africa, "for we have decided to think out a socialism for ourselves and by ourselves."

Less controversially, the resolution gave "total and undying support to the African peoples and national liberation movements struggling against the last pockets of apartheid and colonialism in Africa, and especially the peoples of Namibia and South Africa."

It also condemned "the occupation by force of Arab territories by the Zionist state of Israel," and called on all freedom-loving peoples to support the Palestinians in their fight for their own sovereign state under the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Interafrican Socialist will be headquartered in Tunis, and will have its first congress in Morocco in May or June. Vice presidential posts will be held by parties from Morocco, Ghana and Sudan.

[Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic at 1900 GMT on 28 February adds: The Congress approved a resolution recommending that the members of the League of African Socialist Parties establish a women's organization within the league. The congress stressed the need for women (?to be represented) in the delegations of the African socialist parties.]

ETHIOPIASPOKESMAN EXPECTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

LD271044 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 27 Feb 81 EA

[Text] A spokesman of the Ethiopian Ministry of Information and National Guidance said today the recent allegation by the U.S. press linking Ethiopia and other countries with the situation in El Salvador, which is based on information received from highly-placed officials in the new U.S. administration, is an attempt to disguise the U.S. administration's plan to intervene in El Salvador's internal affairs.

The spokesman added Washington's propaganda campaign is aimed at winning over the opinion of the international community to facilitate its military intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador. He said that, although the people and government of socialist Ethiopia support the just struggle being waged by the oppressed people of El Salvador, socialist Ethiopia adheres to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of any country.

The spokesman said the allegation that Ethiopia and some other progressive countries are responsible for the current situation in El Salvador is an absolute fabrication and groundless.

The spokesman also said the other objective of the propaganda, disseminated by compiling false documents, is to isolate Ethiopia from the international community and create favorable grounds to intervene in the internal affairs of Ethiopia.

The spokesman added that the outcry over the allegation that weapons have been delivered to El Salvador is to justify the U.S. plan to give arms to expansionist Somalia. This, he said, is a preparation by the United States to intervene militarily in Ethiopia through the Mogadishu regime, whose reputation as an imperialist hireling has been confirmed. The spokesman warned that this preparation jeopardizes international peace and security.

MENGISTU MEETS WITH UNDP ADMINISTRATOR MORSE

LD282042 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 28 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today received Mr Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Program, UNDP, and briefed him on the tempo and momentum of the Ethiopian revolution. He referred to the achievements made in the economic and cultural aspects following the eruption of the revolution in Ethiopia and the short and long term plans to be implemented for national progress.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman expressed gratitude for the UNDP assistance to Ethiopia's endeavor for development and expressed the hope that the organization would continue with its cooperation. Mr Morse for his part said that he was impressed with the efforts underway to build the national economy and eradicate illiteracy from the country. He also noted the close relations between Ethiopia and the UNDP and assured Comrade Chairman Mengistu that his organization would keep up with its cooperation.

CHADATP CONFIRMS PRESENCE OF USSR, GDR ADVISERS

AB011432 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Ndjamen, March 1 (AFP)--The CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY ATP, which is controlled by the government of President Goukouni Oueddei, has effectively confirmed the presence of Soviet and East German advisers in Chad.

In an article harshly criticising a Radio France International report of the presence in the former French colony, the agency said that equipment used by the Libyan army needs the help of Soviet and East German advisers. Its an evident fact which does not merit so much comment, ATP added.

Libyan troops have been in Chad since December at least when they helped put down the rebellion against Mr Goukouni led by former Defence Minister Hissene Habre.

The CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY said that such comment as that by French Radio was intended solely to nit-pick to put the Chadian government in difficulty.

OFFICIALS IN SOUTH COMMENT ON LIBYAN AID

AB020850 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Sarh (southern Chad), 1 Mar (AFP)--The authorities in southern Chad, at first very anti-Libyan, have now adopted a more moderate attitude tinged with anxiety toward their allies from Tripoli. While rejecting the Libyan military presence in Chad, the prefect of Sarh, Mr Djimasta Koilba, interviewed by AFP's special correspondent, expressed some hope in Libyan aid, for, as he put it, nobody believes in French promises any longer.

For his part, Mr Alingue, secretary general of the Permanent Committee (a body managing the affairs of the five prefectures of southern Chad), believes that Libyan cooperation can be reconciled with French aid in the country. We cannot exclude Libya, which has the financial means and is one of our neighbors, he added.

However, the French cooperation mission continues its activities in southern Chad. The mission authorities, who retreated to Maroua (Cameroon) because of events in Ndjamen, will inaugurate new facilities at the Sarh Airport on Monday following the resumption of operations of the Moundou Airport last week.

These facilities will provide a radio link with neighboring countries which will be used to guide planes. New technical assistants are also expected in Sarh and Moundou.

The secretary general and the prefect feel that French aid is insufficient considering the situation prevailing in the south.

Sarh has become the most populous town in Chad because of the influx of thousands of refugee civil servants from Ndjamen. For Mr Koilba and Mr Alingue, the tragedy of the south is the social misery: Salaries are no longer paid and money is no longer sent to the region except monies paid to veterans of the French army.

The main companies--the Chadian Textile Company, the Chadian Cotton Company and the Chadian Sugar Company--still provide work for some 2,000 people. But Sarh civil servants have been forced to spend part of their day in the office and part working in the fields, to make ends meet.

The south's leaders meanwhile want the transitional government in Ndjamen to assume its responsibilities and help the region. This theme is likely to figure high on the agenda at a meeting of the Permanent Committee here this week.

GHANANIGERIAN PAPERS REPORT COUP ATTEMPT FOILED

AB271750 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Today's press review starts with international issues with special attention on the political situation in Ghana. THE DAILY TIMES and the NIGERIAN TRIBUNE say an attempt to topple the Ghanaian Government by some junior army officers has been foiled. The papers crediting the reports to the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC, add that an intensive search for the dissident soldiers is on so as to bring them to book.

The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE reports that the Ghana air marshal (?felt sad) about the situation and has therefore threatened to use all the forces at his command to prevent any subversive measures. The paper continues that the air marshal stressed that it was important to guarantee the stability of that country.

THE DAILY TIMES then adds that there was speculation among top Ghanaian officials that the attempted coup was not unconnected with the alleged [word indistinct] of the former head of state, Lt Jerry Rawlings, who was accused of training [word indistinct] for armed insurrection against the government of Dr Hilla Limann.

The two papers, however, understand that two lieutenants have been arrested in connection with the coup and add that President Hilla Limann announced that Ghana was calm.

GUINEA-BISSAUSEVERAL STUDENT PROTESTORS REPORTED STILL DETAINED

AB271801 Paris AFP in French 1403 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Bissau, 27 February (AFP)--It was learned from good sources in Bissau on Monday that 10 of the 200 students arrested last Sunday following the recent school disturbances are still under arrest. The 200 students were arrested by police while they were demonstrating in favor of the readmission of four of their fellow students who were expelled from the secondary school by the Guinea-Bissau authorities who considered them to be the leaders of the student agitation last week.

These disturbances (demonstrations, destruction of school material, the stoning of the headmaster and the police) were caused by the students challenging a new grading system introduced by the Cuban technicians which consists of judging not only the academic work of the student but his social behavior, as well.

During the demonstrations on Sunday, the police, who were expecting acts of violence, surrounded the demonstrators and arrested 200 of them. Most of the arrested students were released the following day except 10 of them who are still being detained for the purpose of the inquiry. According to some circles close to the government some organizations opposed to the government are responsible for the incident. For others it is purely a student conflict devoid of any political motive.

MALITRAORE NOTES THREAT OF EXPANSIONISM IN SUBREGION

AB271106 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Speech by President Moussa Traore on 25 February at a reception in honor of Niger President Seyni Kountche at the end of his state visit to Mali--recorded]

[Excerpts] Mr President, my dear brother, honorable first lady, dear brothers of the Niger delegation, honorable guests, ladies and gentlemen: We have come to the end of the visit that our brother and friend, His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, [applause] chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, willingly agreed to make to Mali, a country that is also his. Permit me again to express our warmest [words indistinct] and our heartiest thanks to our illustrious guest and his charming wife, Mrs Mintu Kountche, and to the distinguished delegation accompanying them. [applause]

Mr President, for Africa to develop it urgently needs to transcend its national selfishness and build a viable political and economic body. [applause] To achieve this, Mali, for her part, will spare no effort and will not shy away from any sacrifice. Our fundamental aim has always been to build a strong and united Africa. [applause] The presence of our two countries in organizations such as the [words indistinct] the West African Economic Community and the Economic Community of West African States proves our common desire to strive for the strengthening of unity and subregional and regional solidarity, the prelude to real economic integration of the continent. With the pertinent decisions made at the important economic summit held in Lagos which recommended the ideas of complementarity and solidarity, it is our duty to mobilize all our efforts and all our potentials in order to free our states from their present state of economic dependence and contribute to the rapid establishment of a new, just world economic order.

Mr President, our two countries have never stopped striving for the respect and scrupulous implementation of the principles of the OAU Charter. It has come about that our continent in general and our subregion in particular are presently threatened by very flagrant and clear expansionist moves--moves that we have to check by displaying our vigilance and solidarity. [applause]

Our people have a special need for tranquility, unity and concord to be able to overcome their struggle against underdevelopment and nature's threats. Therefore this tranquility and unity must be preserved at all costs. Mr President and dear friend, your visit to us--the shortness of which we regret--will surely contribute decisively to the strengthening of our bonds of friendship and brotherliness. Our people would like me to express to you their great satisfaction and profound gratitude. They would also like to assure you of their total readiness and unflinching desire to work with the friendly people of Niger for the realization of their common goal. [applause]

NIGERIANNPC TO BEGIN DRILLING WELLS NEAR BORDER WITH CHAD

AB261420 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 26 Feb 81

[Text] Lagos, 26 Feb (AFP)--The Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC) will start drilling three oil wells next year in the Lake Chad region near the country's border with Chad. According to the government newspaper NEW NIGERIAN, quoting the vice president of the NNPC's drilling division, Mr Ishola Jimoh, it has been sufficiently proven that large quantities of oil exist in the Lake Chad region. According to the Nigerian official, this is the result of exploration operations carried out by an American company, Conoco, in the region.

MOZAMBIQUELABOR MINISTER'S DEATH IN MOSCOW ANNOUNCED

LD012238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1745 GMT 1 Mar 81 EA

[Summary] The death has been announced in Moscow of Alberto Francisco Cassimo, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of labor.

A Frelimo Party Central Committee communique states that Cassimo went to the USSR for heart surgery in December 1980. The operation seemed at first to have been a success, but Cassimo died on 28 February of this year. His body will be brought back to Mozambique for burial, and the funeral ceremony will take place on 7 March. The Council of Ministers has declared this day to be a day of national mourning.

DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES CPSU CONGRESS 27 FEB

For Moscow reportage on a speech by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supplement 005.

SOUTH AFRICADEFENSE SPOKESMAN DISMISSES SWAPO CLAIM OF ATTACK

LD282132 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] A spokesman for the South African Defense Force has dismissed a claim by SWAPO that it attacked two military bases in South-West Africa early this week as blatant propaganda. In a report from Luanda carried by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, SWAPO said that it had killed more than 30 South African soldiers in the raids. It also claimed to have wounded many others and that it had inflicted considerable damage. The report failed to specify exactly where the bases were.

ZIMBABWEMOZAMBIQUE SUBVERSIVES CAPTURED IN BORDER REGION

LD281124 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Feb 81 CA

[Text] More than 40 reactionary elements of the subversive Mozambique resistance movement were captured recently by the Zimbabwean Army on the eastern border with Mozambique. This has been announced by the minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office and also chairman of the joint high command, Comrade Mnangagwa. He was speaking at an airport news conference when he was seeing off the deputy defense minister of Mozambique, Lieutenant General Mabote.

Comrade Mnangagwa said that following the meeting held yesterday between Zimbabwean and Mozambican security and military officials, practical steps will continue to be taken to implement the agreement signed last year. He said that both sides stressed willingness to pursue the agreement regarding the exchange of information on matters of security and defense.

Comrade Mnangagwa reiterated that apartheid-ruled South Africa continues to engage in attempts to destabilize the region. He said the operations of the subversive and the reactionary elements, whose aim is to destabilize the region, continue to be conceived, planned and executed with the support of apartheid South Africa. The meeting is the third since independence.